Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. | CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20 1864. | NUMBER 342.

Indigo, ℔ lb, do	25c
Iodine, ℔ lb, do	50c
Iodide Potas, ℔ lb, do	1.50
Jalop, ℔ lb, do	25c
Morphine, ℔ lb, do	50c
Quicksilver, ℔ lb, do	25c
Quinine, ℔ lb, do	50c
Soda Ash, ℔ cask, do	1.75
Carb Ammonia, ℔ lb, do	5c
Glass Ware, 20 ℔ cent, do	
Iron, Scotch pig, ℔ ton, do	3.00
Bar Lead, ℔ 100 lbs, do	3.00
Pig Lead, ℔ 100 lbs, do	3.00
Shot, ℔ 25 bag, do	75c
Stucco, ℔ brl, do	25c
Marble Dust, ℔ brl, do	50c
White Lead, Continental, ℔ 100 lbs, do	1.00
Oil Colors, do	15@25c
French Ochre ℔ lb, do	1c
Chrome Yellow, ℔ lb, do	9@20c
Venetian Red, ℔ lb, do	2c
Vermillion, American, ℔ lb, do	15c
Vermillion, English, ℔ lb, do	90@1.25
Chrome, Green, ℔ lb, do	9@15c
Paris, Green, ℔ lb, do	5@10c
Starch, ℔ lb, do	1½c
Soap, ℔ lb, do	1½@3c
Corn Baskets, ℔ doz, do	50c
Pails, ℔ doz, do	25c
Tubs, ℔ doz, do	25c
Fire Bricks, ℔ thousand, do	5.00
Seamless Sacks, do	5c
Coffee, ℔ lb, do	3@5c
Mackerel, Nos. 2 and 3, ℔ hf. brl, do	50c
Pickled Herrings, do do	50c
Raisins Layers, ℔ box, do	12½c
Almonds, soft, ℔ lb, do	5c
Hides, Green Salted, ℔ lb, do	1c
Hides, Dry Flint, do	1c
Rice, ℔ lb, do	1c
Sugar, ℔ lb, do	½c
Molasses, ℔ gal, do	10@15c
Allspice, ℔ lb, do	5c
Nutmegs, ℔ lb, do	10c
THE FOLLOWING HAVE DECLINED DURING THE WEEK.	
Flour, lower	25c
Wheat, do	2@3c
Corn, do	2@3c
Oats, do	3@4c
Highwines, do	10c
Mess Pork, do	$2.00@3.00
Lard, do	1@2c
Domestic Spirits, ℔ gal, do	10c

FROM THE SOUTH.

Conflict Between Jeff. Davis and the States of Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and North Carolina.

MEMORIAL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, Governors of their respective States, beg leave respectfully to invite the attention of Congress to the fact that the States of the Confederacy have great need of many articles for State use which can only be obtained by importation. And the Legislatures of several of the States have made appropriations for the purpose of exporting cotton and other productions, and importing necessary articles for the use of the States, including clothing, shoes, blankets and other articles indispensably necessary to the comfort of their troops in Confederate service, who frequently suffer from want of necessary articles which it is not at the time in the power of the Confederate Government to furnish. These exportations and importations are to be made by the Governors of the States, under the authority of the Legislatures, at the risk and expense of the States, upon vessels purchased or chartered for that purpose.

The Governors of several of the States, in the execution of the acts of their State Legislatures, have purchased or chartered steamers preparatory to the exportation of cotton which they have now on hand as the property of the States, to place funds abroad with which to purchase supplies, to be returned upon the vessels to Confederate ports for State use. At this point, they regret to say, that they are met by an order from the Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of the President, which prohibits the Custom House officer from granting clearance to vessels owned or chartered by the States with State cargoes, some of which are now abroad, unless they will consent to allow the Confederate Government to use one-half the storage room of their vessels upon terms which would cause actual loss to the States. Surrounded by all the embarrassments with which they have to contend, they cannot consent to this; and believing as they do that the order has grown out of an erroneous construction of the late act of Congress, which, as they understood it, exempts the States from all the restrictions thrown around exportations and importations made by private individuals or companies; and feeling assured that those who represent the sovereign States and people would fail to carry out the views or wishes of the people or governments of their respective States, if they should attempt by any law or regulation to prohibit the States from the exportation of their own productions upon their own vessels, or such as they may charter for that purpose, and the importation of such supplies as they need, the undersigned appeal with confidence to Congress to remove said restriction, and enact such laws as shall secure to all vessels in the service of the States speedy clearances, upon application to the Custom House officers at the ports from which the vessels are expected to go to sea.

While the undersigned are aware of the importance of exportations and importations by the Confederate Government, and would gladly facilitate its operations in every proper way, they are of the opinion that it is better that each Government should conduct its own business and affairs for itself.

But, independently of this view of the case, they cannot yield their assent to the doctrine that the Confederate Government has any right to impose any such restrictions upon the States, or compel them to submit to any such terms. When in their power to assist the Confederate Government with State vessels, they will do so with great pleasure, but they will not consent to do this under compulsion.

They deny that the provision in the Constitution which authorizes Congress to regulate commerce "among the several States," confers the power to destroy the commerce of States, or to detain State vessels till they consent to relinquish half their storage room to the Confederate Government. If Congress has the power to place this restriction upon the commerce and vessels of the States, it may claim for the Confederacy three-fourths or nine-tenths of the room, or may deny the right of the State to clear a vessel upon any terms. The power to regulate commerce does not include the power to destroy it, or to put any such restrictions upon it.

The undersigned beg leave further to submit to the consideration of Congress the question of the propriety of allowing the State to export produce and import supplies necessary for State use, free of export and import duties, as the importations are made for the public use, and in furtherance of our cause.

In considering this question, it is hoped Congress will not fail to take into the account the fact that the Legislatures of part, if not all, the States, have passed laws exempting cotton and other property belonging to the Confederate Government, within the limits of the States, from all State tax; and they submit, whether, upon principles of reciprocity and comity, apart from the want of constitutional power in Congress to tax State property, it is not the duty of Congress to exempt State property, including exportations and importations by the States, from all Confederate taxation. The undersigned beg leave to add that it is not their intention to import articles of luxury, or indeed, any articles not necessary for the public use and for the comfort of the troops from their respective States, in military service.

J. E. BROWN, Governor of Georgia,
CHAS. CLARK, Governor of Mississippi.
T. H. WATTS, Governor of Alabama.
Z. B. VANCE, Governor of N. Carolina.

APRIL, 1864.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MILLEDGEVILLE, May 9, 1864.

I have purchased thirty thousand soldiers' blankets for the State of Georgia, now in the Islands, and have to send out cotton to pay for them. The steamer Little Adda, chartered by the State, has been loaded for three weeks with about three hundred bales of cotton ready for sea. She lies thirty miles from Charleston. I ask clearance for her to go out now, while we have dark nights. She is detained at heavy expense to the State. I solicit an early reply.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

His Excellency Jefferson Davis, Richmond.

RICHMOND, May 10, 1864.

His Excellency, Governor Brown:

Your telegram of the 9th to the President, in relation to steamer Ada, has been referred to this Department. On the 12th of April a telegram was sent you stating that the act of Congress imposing restrictions on export of cotton required that the regulations of trade should be uniform.

Therefore, the requirements that one-half of the cargo of every outward bound vessel should be for account of the Confederate States cannot be relinquished as an exception in your favor.

27th April Mr. Lamar was applied for a clearance for the steamer, and was informed that she could not go out until she complied with the requirements.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of Treasury.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MILLEDGEVILLE, May 21, 1864.

Your telegram of the 10th did not reach me till yesterday. The act of Congress to which you refer, which prohibits the exportation of cotton and other productions, except under such uniform regulations as shall be made by the President, has in it this express proviso:—"That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the Confederate States or any of them from exporting any of the articles herein enumerated on their own account." The 300 bales of cotton upon the Little Adda belong to the State of Georgia, and I propose to export it on State account to pay for blankets for Georgia soldiers, and if any surplus to apply it to the purchase of cotton cards for the people of the State under an act of the Legislature.

I deny your right to repeal the act of Congress by your order, or to refuse clearance to the State under any just rule of construction which you can apply to the plain proviso in the act of Congress. I therefore again demand the clearance as a right, not as a favor, and, waiving for the present the question of your right to ask it of the State, offer to pay export duties.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Hon. C. G. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury, Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, May 23, 1864.

Gov. Joseph E. Brown:

Your telegram of the 21st inst. is received. Clearance cannot be given except in conformity with the regulations of the President.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Good News from Sherman And Better Rumors.

ATLANTA WILL BE OURS, IF NOT NOW.

Everything Going On Well in Georgia.

The War in Virginia—Latest from Grant.

THE REBEL RAID—RUMORS AND LATEST NEWS.

From Cairo and Below—Reported Defeat of Gen. Forrest in Alabama.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS—REBELS ATTACK LITTLE ROCK.

From Washington—Finance and Treasury Matters.

The Public Debt—Mr. Fessenden and the New Loan.

HE WILL ASK THE PEOPLE FOR ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS.

LATER FROM MISSOURI—EXCITING REPORTS—GUERILLAS ACTIVE.

Important from Europe—The Foreign Situation.

FROM MEMPHIS AND VICKSBURG.

Reported Total Defeat of Forrest by Gen. A. J. Smith.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, July 18, via CAIRO, Tuesday, July 19, 1864.

A report prevails through the city, and is generally believed, that Gen. Smith has met Forrest and utterly defeated him. We have no particulars as yet.

LATER.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, July 18, via CAIRO, Tuesday, July 19, 1864.

The report that Forrest has been defeated by Gen. Smith is confirmed, but I cannot say when or where the engagement occurred, but will have the full particulars soon.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Tuesday, July 19.

Absurd rumors have been prevalent here to-day that the rebels had attacked and taken Little Rock with a portion of Steele's army.

A gentleman who came up on the U. S. steamer Bee from below to Memphis reports that the captured Confederate officer who was transferred to that boat informed her officers that Marmaduke was moving upon Little Rock as late as last Friday with the intention of attacking it.

MEMPHIS, July 17, via CAIRO, July 19.—Vicksburg advices of the 13th report all quiet there.

General Slocum, reinforced by the cavalry sent by General Washburne, was marching again for the interior of Mississippi.

At latest accounts, General A. J. Smith was near Pontotoc, Miss.

On the 10th, Forrest issued a call for all citizens between the ages of sixteen and sixty-five to rally to his support. "Old men and boys can take care of his horses, while the men are engaged with the enemy."

The report published in the Northern papers that Forrest had communicated his intention of retaliating upon our officers for any citizens who might be injured under General Washburn's railroad order is false. The result proves conclusively the wisdom of General Washburn's order. Nearly every train on the railroad, for ten days previous to the issue of this order, was fired upon by bushwhackers, and citizens and soldiers killed and wounded, while not a gun has been fired since the publication of the order. The report that the circulation of the Chicago *Times* has been suppressed on the road is also false. General Washburn considers that paper a valuable auxiliary, as it enables him to spot traitors, and no obstruction is placed in the way of its circulation within the limits of his command.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

Sherman "Marching on"—Highly Important News from his Operations.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, July 19.

I have excellent authority for stating that General Thomas' forces left their entrenchments on the Chattahoochee yesterday for Atlanta. I regard this as perfectly reliable.

An officer who arrived from the front yesterday, states that it was reported that Atlanta had been evacuated.

I do not credit the report, however, although you may expect to chronicle the capture of that city very soon.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Government is in receipt, this a. m., of glorious news from Sherman. It is not news of a battle, but something better. General Sherman announces that on yesterday, having previously crossed the Chattahooche, his whole army advanced five miles south of the river and crossed Peachtree creek. This advance was made without any resistance from Johnston's forces, except slight skirmishing with his rear as he retired. This move necessarily forces Johnston into the defenses of Atlanta, and places the city within range of Sherman's guns.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 19.—An officer from Sherman's army, says that on the 8th the army was all over the Chattahoochee, and within four miles of Atlanta. The 11th and 12th corps have been consolidated, forming the 20th, under Hooker.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 18, via BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 19.

The Norfolk *New Regime* this morning has a report that a great battle has been fought in Georgia, resulting in the complete overthrow of the Confederates, and the capture of Atlanta and 15,000 rebel prisoners.

Arrivals from City Point as late as can have arrived at Norfolk, say nothing of it. The report is doubtless premature.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 18th contains the following:

ATLANTA, Ga., July 15.—Gov. Brown having official advices that persons within the military age having Confederate details to remain at home in pursuit of their ordinary avocations, express a determination not to obey the recent order to report at Atlanta for the defense of their homes and State, has instructed the proper authorities to arrest all such persons and send them under guard to Atlanta, and that if force is used against lawful authority sufficient force will be sent to any point to overcome the resistance. He admonishes the men that have been detailed by the Confederacy for agricultural purposes that their crops will not be endangered by their absence for a short period.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 10.—The enemy have evacuated Johnson's Island. It is noticed that transports are quite busy in changing troops, chiefly to Morris Island. The bombardment of Fort Sumter is kept up by the enemy.

ATLANTA IN SIGHT.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

From a lofty eminence near the headquarters of Johnson's division, on which Capt. Prescott's battery is now stationed, a fine view of the city of Atlanta and its surroundings is afforded. Though the city can be seen with the naked eye, the aid of a field glass brings it right plainly to your sight. The spires and steeples of the beautiful, but now crowded and war-scourged city, are plainly seen before you, while vast columns of smoke, seemingly from some sort of foundries or rolling mills, blow off to the westward. The streets of the city are seen, and wagons innumerable are, all the time, going hither and thither. And what a motely throng of human beings are there now jostling, running and huddling together in distracted confusion.

Cedar Bluffs, beyond the city, are also in plain view.

Around the city of Atlanta, I am informed, the rebels have very strong fortifications, on which enormous siege guns are mounted. Their foundries and workshops have, I am told, been taxed to the utmost lately, turning out guns and ammunition. Indeed, we have picked up cartridges and cannon shot during the last few days, the mark on which show that they have been manufactured as late as June 14, 1864.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Frontier and Indian News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Tuesday, July 19.

Advices from Brackett's cavalry battalion, dated at Fort Sully, on the Missouri, June 26, have been received. The battalion was encamped at that place, having seen no Indians on the way. Several detachments of Iowa and Wisconsin cavalry had arrived there, and the force would in a few days move on westward.

Col. Thomas' column is on Swan Lake, Near Owl River.

One hundred and fifty lodges of friendly Sioux were at the Fort. Gen. Sibley made a treaty with them, and gained considerable information relative to hostile Sioux. The latter are reported as having plenty of ammunition, which it is thought has been supplied to them by rebel emissaries under the guise of Idaho emigrants. Buffalo were very plenty in their country, and they consequently have an abundance of provisions. They are reported as being still for war, and the campaign against them will doubtless find work to do.

The Missouri River was rising and boats found no trouble in getting up.

Scouts report trains of Idaho emigrants moving westward near the Missouri. They will probably come together and travel in company for safety.

We are having heavy rains now at frequent intervals. The crops are doing finely and the river rising.

FROM PADUCAH.

Gen. Paine Assumes Command of the Post.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Tuesday, July 19, 1864.

Gen. Paine has issued the following upon assuming command:

HEADQUARTERS DIST. OF WESTERN KENTUCKY, PADUCAH, Ky., July 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—The undersigned in obedience to General Orders from Major Gen. Washburn, commanding the District of West Tennessee, hereby assumes command of the District of Western Kentucky. All reports and returns of commanders of posts will be made accordingly.

A. PAINE,
Brig. Gen. Com'dg Dist. of Western Ky.
[Official.] PHELPS PAINE, Capt. and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DIST. WESTERN KENTUCKY, PADUCAH, July 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.—The following named officers are announced as the staff of the General commanding: Captain Phelps Paine, Assistant Adjutant General; First Lieutenant James Johnson, of the 71st Ohio veteran infantry volunteers, Acting Assistant Adjutant General; First Lieutenant L. B. Church, of the 105th Illinois infantry volunteers, Aid-de-Camp; First Lieutenant A. Hamilton, 71st Ohio veteran infantry volunteers, Aid-de-Camp. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Payne.

PHELPS PAINE,
Captain and Asst. Adjt. Genl.
[Official.] JAMES JOHNSON,
1st Lieut. 71st O. V. V. I., and A. A. G.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Glorious Reception to Returned Illinois Veterans.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Tuesday, July 19.

The 29th regiment Illinois volunteers arrived here on Saturday, 340 strong, re-enlisted as veterans, under command of Colonel Lenor Kent. They had a glorious reception here to-day at 11 o'clock. The regiment was marched from Camp Yates to the hall of the House of Representatives, where the reception ceremonies took place. His Excellency Gov. Yates, in welcoming the regiment home, gave a most interesting history of its organization, movements and battles, in which these brave men have for three years been engaged.

Cols. Reordan, Brayman, Ferrell and Kent, Lieut. Col. Callicott, and Major Curtis, and the officers and gallant private soldiers of the command, received that notice which the ever watchful Executive of Illinois is able, from his intimate knowledge of the sources and "scribers" of the officers and soldiers of our regiments, to give upon such occasions. He said that we were stronger to-day in the faithfulness and attachment exhibited by the veteran volunteers to the cause and the country than at any period during the war, and that they gave evidence in their veteran vows that the soldiers were willing to fight as long to save the Union as our patriot sires in achieving it. His portraiture of the contrast between the citizen in arms for the preservation of the people's government and the selfish and disloyal peace sneaks, who stay at home and conspire against them and the Government and thus afford practical and material aid to Jeff Davis and his hellish rebellion, was received with resounding cheers by the soldiers.

The Governor paid a high tribute to the character and services of Lieutenant General Grant, attributing his successes to the purity of his private character and to his superior generalship and the inspiring confidence he commanded from the President and every General officer down to the humblest private soldier in the ranks.

Richard Yates is at home with the soldiers, and it is only necessary to witness one of these veteran reception ceremonials to feel the magnetic tie which binds them together.

After the Governor, Col. Kent responded in behalf of the regiment, in a short, stirring, soldier-like speech. He said that every officer and soldier of the 29th had nobly performed every task assigned them, and intended to stand by the Government until the rebellion was crushed and the old flag floated honored and respected, as it had been, over every State and Territory in the Union. He said that the 29th and 131st regiments, as consolidated and veteranized, represent Egyptian Illinois, and that seven-tenths of them took up arms radically Democratic, but that they were now nine-tenths for Lincoln and the Union forever; that there is not a man in the regiment but heartily despises Copperheads, and would knock starlight from the K. G. C.'s and deliver the emancipation proclamation by the illumination. The Colonel brings home the highest testimonials from General officers as to his energy, skill and bravery in the field, and the evidences of respect and affection manifested towards him by his men, stamp him as among our best regimental commanders.

D. L. Phillips, Esq., followed Col. Kent in an earnest and eloquent speech, which stirred the boys to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

At 12 o'clock the ladies of the Loyal League of Springfield served a splendid dinner to the regiment, which the boys partook of with fine relish.

Every luxury of the season was set out in the best style, and the veteran soldier was made to feel the depth of sympathy entertained by the loyal women of Illinois for the nations defenders.

The regiment was paid off in full by Majors Wilson and McClaughry, and receive their thirty days' furloughs and leave for their homes to-night.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Public Debt—The Late Raid—Charleston and Mobile—Department Matters—Recruiting, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 19, 1864.

The public debt to-day is $1,796,203,366.94, being an increase of only $169,797.60 during the past week, and an increase of $56,000,000 of the month of July.

That portion of the debt bearing interest in coin has increased about $20,509,000 during the week, while that bearing no interest has decreased about $21,200,000 in the same time. The amount of fractional currency has increased about $300,000.

FROM MOBILE.

Admiral Farragut reports from off Mobile that on the night of the 1st of July, his vessels chased a blockade runner ashore, under the guns of Fort Morgan. Failing in various attempts during the succeeding days to get her off or destroy her by shells, on the night of the 5th, three boats from the Hartford and one from the Brooklyn, succeeded in boarding her and setting her on fire. She was destroyed without any casualty to us.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Admiral Dahlgren reports the capture of two small blockade runners off Charleston, with 107 bales of cotton and 229 boxes of tobacco.

DEPARTMENT MATTERS.

The second Comptroller has decided as to the law increasing the pay of officers' servants.

The Paymaster General decides that Paymasters can obtain leave of absence only through the War department.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue notifies Railroad, Canal, and Turnpike Companies that the provision of the Revenue Law relating to interest on bonds and dividends to stock-holders applies only to such as are payable after July 1st, 1864, from which date the taxation is 5 instead of 3 per cent.

THE LATE REBEL RAID.

A column of our troops has overtaken the rear of the rebel force which recently plundered Maryland and threatened Baltimore and Washington, at Snicker's Gap. It is possible that some prisoners may be taken and some booty recovered.

FEDERAL RECRUITING IN REBEL STATES.

Those who are familiar with the condition of the territory to be visited predicted that recruiting agents sent under the new law into the rebel States will procure very few men. Hardly a sufficient number to compensate for the trouble and expense. As our armies advance the rebels drive their able-bodied slaves further into the interior, where the black population is becoming very dense. The few who are left behind have already been taken into the Government service in different capacities, and are especially exempt as such.

The general order just issued from General Sherman, whose army has penetrated the rebel territory farther than any other Union column of infantry, reveals the fact that very few slaves worth removing are to be found on his line of march, and protests against the coming of any recruiting agents into his department, as having the effect to swell the number of idle non-combatants, without rendering any substantial service.

General Grant's army received no negro recruits on its march from the Rapidan to the James, and is receiving none now except those brought in by the cavalry though it is encamped on the borders of two of the most densely populated slave counties in Virginia.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Elijah Sells, of Iowa, entered upon the duties of Third Auditor of the Treasury to-day. John Wilson, Ex-Commissioner of the Land Office, and more recently Commissioner of the Land Office for the Illinois Central Railroad, will probably be appointed Register of the Treasury vice L. E. Chittenden, whose resignation takes effect August 1st.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 19.—The *Post's* Washington special says that Secretary Fessenden will soon issue proposals for a more extensive loan than $50,000,000. He reports that the confidence felt in the Government by bankers and financiers in New York is one of the most gratifying features of his visit. The *Post's* money article says we learn that the Secretary will put a loan of one hundred millions on the market.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says that the heads of the departments have called for lists of the clerks who refused to join the force in defense of Washington.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: It is thought that Secretary Fessenden will very soon go to the people for a loan at par on six per cent. The necessity of action is imminent, for the amount of suspended requisitions on the Treasury is $9,000,000.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Yesterday morning three gunboats arrived at the Eastern Branch, respectively named the Pontiac, Mackinaw and Commodore Barney. They were accompanied by the iron-clad Atlanta. The Resolute has also come up. The gunboat Malvern is expected to arrive in a few days.

Several young men left this city on Sunday and Monday to join the rebel ranks, some of whom knew they were coming, and others subsequently. Of these, we have heard of but one who has returned, and he is now lying at his father's residence in a very critical condition, having been badly wounded in the fight in front of Fort Stevens.

Marshal Lamon lost four valuable horses, which were carried off by the rebels from a pasture near Beltsville.

It was stated in Alexandria yesterday that the rebels were running cars on the Manassas Gap Railroad. If that should be the case, and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad has been repaired also, both of which are quite possible, there is nothing to prevent the rapid transportation of their plunder to Gordonsville.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The following are the names of those of the 8th Illinois cavalry regiment, now lying in the hospital at their barracks in this city, who were wounded in the fortifications of Washington during the recent fighting:

Sergeant G. S. McNorth, Co. E, wounded in groin, seriously.
Clarence Williams, Co. L, compound fracture of the right arm, severe.
Wm. Allen, Co. C, neck.
Frederick Bartling, Co. L, right arm, severe.
Sergeant Benjamin F. Lee, Co. L, wound in elbow, dangerous.
Erasmus W. Seamen, Co. K, left knee, slight.
Wm. J. Johnston, Co. C, right hand, slight.

There are several more in other hospitals. The detachment at Baltimore suffered severely in killed and wounded, the names of whom cannot yet be ascertained.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Guerilla Plots—Exciting Aspect of Affairs.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 18, 1864.

The business of enrolling substitutes is quite lively to-day, and the Government has gained four hundred men in two weeks, from this source.

A fight took place between Thornton's guerillas and Ford's Colorado cavalry, near Arnoldville, Platte county. The result is unknown.

The rebels are reported to have captured a steamer near Kansas City.

Gov. Hall has appointed a notorious Copperhead as Colonel of a regiment of militia, in Andrew county, which has created a row already.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Tuesday, July 19.—It appears that Colonel Ford left two bands of guerillas, numbering nearly two hundred, in his retreat, who are committing all manner of depredations in the Southern part of this county.

A large scouting party was sent from here this morning but have not been heard from.

Every train from Weston brings a large number of refugees from Platte, Clay and Ray counties, many of whom stop here while others are eastward bound.

It is said that the entire militia of Andrew, Holt, Atchison, Nodoway and other counties of the northwest will be called into service.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Tuesday, July 19.—Col. Ford telegraphed to headquarters here, that he has killed in all 40 guerillas, captured 200 stand of arms, much ammunition, and many horses. Our troops are still pursuing the guerillas.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 19.—The *Democrat's* St. Joseph special says that the city and county is wild with rumors of excitement.

It is reported that Col. Ford attacked Thornton's guerillas at Arnoldsville on Sunday. Fighting was kept up all day, but the result is unknown.

Another body of guerillas from three to six hundred strong encamped on Gordon's farm, Platte county. Official information stated two hundred more Pawpaw militia of Platte and Clay counties joined Thornton's guerillas.

A collision occurred in Atchison county but the extent was not known.

Gov. Hall has commissioned a Copperhead to command the Andrew county militia. Trouble is anticipated and people are constantly flocking into St. Jo. from the surrounding country and many leaving for other points.

Grain has been left unharvested and much suffering is anticipated in these localities.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 19.—The *Union* of this morning pretends to have information that the Loyal Leagues of Northern Missouri intend to rise, organized and armed for the work, to exterminate the guerillas and bushwhackers of that section of the State. It says that there will be re-enacted the scenes in the depopulated counties of Jackson, Cass and Bates, but with redoubled horrors, in all the Missouri river counties; that those will be desolated, the towns and farms given to the flames, and all their citizens who are not radical massacred and expelled, and their property appropriated. This, the *Union* says, is what Gen. Rosecrans means when he says, in his address to the people of that section, that unless they wholly renounce and help to exterminate the guerillas, their country will become a desolation, and that he cannot save it. In view of this alleged condition of things, the *Union* most earnestly and beseechingly urges and calls upon the people of these counties to make common cause against the common enemy and drive guerillas and bushwhackers, without mercy, from every county in the State; else they cannot escape the threatened vengeance.

The charges of the *Union* against the Loyal Leaguers is doubtless made to arouse the disloyal people of Northwestern Missouri to a realizing sense of what is in store for the rebels and rebel sympathizers, who encourage or harbor the gangs of guerillas and bushwhackers that are robbing, plundering and murdering the loyal people of that part of the State. Forbearance seems to have ceased to be a virtue, and if the arm of the Government is impotent to protect the suffering loyalists of Missouri, they will protect themselves, and drive every rebel from its borders.

An effort is being made by prominent parties in the interior to induce Gen. Rosecrans to modify his order No. 107, so that certain disloyal counties shall be excluded from the privileges granted by it, and none but known loyalists be allowed to organize into military companies or receive arms. It is becoming more and more evident that unless this is done, loyal people in many localities will have to flee from their homes.

The guerillas are again overrunning the southwestern part of the State, and numerous bands of them are moving northward. This indicates that the news recently derived from bushwhackers in Platte county, that Price's army was being disbanded and sent into Missouri, is true.

The absence of Federal troops in Missouri at this time, affords a fine opportunity to carry out a movement of this kind.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Sensation Raid Spoiled—Matters Military and Political.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LEXINGTON, Ky., Tuesday, July 19, 1864.

The reported invasion of Kentucky is a Southern story, without a word of truth. The man who started it has been arrested, and the Louisville *Journal*, that first circulated it in print, has been notified that a repetition of the offense will lead to its suppression. There are no rebels in the State except guerilla bands.

Morgan is at Abingdon, Va., in no condition for fighting.

Gen. Burbridge has issued stringent orders of retaliation for guerilla outrages. He will call upon rebel sympathizers for all damage done to property of Union men, and for every Union man killed by these bands he will hang four rebel soldiers.

Brutus J. Clay, since his return from Congress, has been making foolish speeches and telling foolish lies in this section. Among the rest, he says the legislation of the last Congress tended to turn him out of his house, free his negroes, and give his farm to them.

THE U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

Chaplain McCabe Makes a Plum in Morgan County.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., July 19, 1864.

To John V. Farwell.

Jacob Strown appropriates $10,000 to the Christian Commission. Morgan County gives $11,000. Total from the County in nine days, twenty-one thousand ($21,000) dollars. Long live the Republic.

(Signed,) C. C. McCABE,
WM. REYNOLDS.

FROM DESMOINES.

Iowa General Military Items.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DESMOINES, Tuesday, July 19, 1864.

The order withdrawing the Government lands from entry has been revoked. Parties may now now make entries under the Homestead law of Congress, or purchase of the Government for actual settlement and improvement, but no sales will be made to any others than those above mentioned, the Government reserving those lands not entered for the above purposes to satisfy various grants for railroad and other purposes.

Gov. Stone has gone South to visit the field and hospitals. He will be joined by Adj't. Gen. Baker in a few days.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

Storms—The Chinch Bug—Crops

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 19.

This State has been watered by heavy storms for the past two days. Many accidents are reported from lightning, but no lives lost, and no houses struck in this city.

The rain has finally effectually drowned out the chinch bug, and saved a portion of our wheat crop.

We are now free from the drought and bug, and farmers hope for a small harvest where they anticipated none.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The Late Rebel Raid—Latest from Gen. Grant's Army.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 19.—The *Press'* Army of the Potomac correspondent, dating 15th, says that the artillery fight of that day lasted two hours, when our shells burst directly in the rebel embrasures, destroying their cannon and forcing them to retire. They lost at least six guns.

The breastworks lately occupied by the enemy, barring our advance toward Petersburg, have been levelled.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 19.—The boat from Fortress Monroe this morning brings no news from Grant's army. The absence of rain causes some suffering in the army.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 19.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: At 7 o'clock on Sunday evening our forces were seven miles beyond Leesburg, in pursuit of the rebels, who were making rapid time up the Shenandoah valley towards Staunton. A number of stragglers were captured by our cavalry and sent to the rear.

It is believed that the rebel General Evans, severely wounded in the recent fight before Washington, was lying very low in the vicinity of Leesburg, concealed by sympathizers.

Heavy firing was heard on Sunday at Great Falls, in the direction of Edwards' Ferry—supposed to have been a collision between our advance and the rebel rear.

On Saturday the enemy's pickets were posted along Goose Creek, about twenty-two miles above Chain Bridge, twenty-five miles from Washington, and about half way from Drainsville and Leesburg. The rebels were in strong force.

Rebel cavalry scouts, in considerable numbers, came into Langley on Sunday night, three miles beyond Chain Bridge. They found our pickets, and cleared out, with their knowledge quickened by musket balls.

The provisional brigade, organized for the defense of Washington, and composed of slightly wounded men from the various hospitals, has been disbanded. Most of the men were to-day sent to their regiments in the field.

The rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners in their demonstration on Washington, will be over 2,000. The prisoners represent sixty-three different regiments, and belong to five different divisions.

The *World's* Washington special denies all reports that the rebels, reinforced, had re-entered Maryland.

The *Herald's* James River correspondent of the 16th, midnight, says: The rebels shelled General Foster's headquarters at Steep Bottom, to-day, for upwards of an hour, and the range was so accurate that headquarters had to be changed several times. The shells went through the General's tent. No lives were lost. They also opened on the gunboats and the pontoon bridge. The Mendota received a shot in her bulwarks, killing two men and wounding four others. The Mendota opened on the enemy, and soon silenced their battery.

General Grant visited General Foster to-day, the enemy shelling the place during the interview.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 19.—The Baltimore Railroad is fully repaired, and trains are running regularly.

Gunpowder bridge is fully repaired, and trains are running regularly as heretofore to and from New York and Washington.

NEW YORK, Monday, July 19.—The Richmond *Whig*, of the 15th, says: Sheridan, with two brigades, is moving toward Portsmouth, some think they are getting towards North Carolina, others that they are bound for Maryland, embarking at Portsmouth.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Operations of Our Blockaders—Bombardment of Sumter—The Late Stono Expedition.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The *Herald* correspondent sends the following:

OFF CHARLESTON, S. C., July 18, 1864.—The steam sloop Pawnee, Commander George B. Black, arrived off the bar last night, and this morning took the station inside the bar which was for many months occupied by the steamer New Ironsides.

The fire on Sumter has been increasing daily in severity for some time, and a large hole in the southeast face is clearly visible. Rumors of another attempt to storm it are rife, but do not appear well founded. The schooner Pocahontas, with sixty-three bales of cotton and three hundred boxes of tobacco attempted to run out of Charleston on the night of the 8th, and was caught by the steamers Azalia and Sweet Briar, stationed outside the bar, having, however, been first seen and signalled by the picket boat of the ironclad Kaatskill inside the bar.

Our affairs at Stono are as they were before the late operations began. The navy did all that it undertook to do. The ironclads Lehigh and Montauk, the steam sloop Pawnee, the steamer McDonough, and the mortar schooner Racer passed up the river between James Island and Johns Island, firing right and left vigorously and effectively, and opening the way for the advance of the land forces on both of these islands. This was all they attempted, and this they did, and did admirably, with the loss of none killed and only two wounded. If the land forces found the rebel works too formidable to be carried by storm, let not the gallant tars who assisted them receive less credit on that account.

The Admiral has returned in his flag ship to Port Royal. The Lehigh and Montauk, as well as the Pawnee, have resumed their accustomed picket duty here.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 12.]

From the following official dispatch, received yesterday from Major General Samuel Jones, commanding at Charleston, it will be seen that we have given the enemy a most effectual whipping at Charleston. The General Robertson spoken of is Brigadier General Beverly Robertson, of this city:

CHARLESTON, July 10, 1864.

To General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General:

Yesterday morning General Robertson attacked the enemy on Johns Island, near Stono, and drove them from their first position, with a loss to us of over one hundred killed and wounded. Last night and this morning the enemy fell back to their transports, near Legareville, and passed over to James and Morris Islands. Two monitors and several gunboats are still in the Stono, but have been driven by our batteries beyond effective range. One monitor believed seriously damaged by shot from one of our Brooks guns. Movements this evening indicate a purpose of a change of point of attack.

From prisoners and a manuscript captured, it appears that the forces now operating against this place compose all the available force on the South Atlantic coast. The bombardment of Fort Sumter has been heavy for several days, and continues so.

SAM. JONES, Major General.

We presume there is an error in the above dispatch. Instead of "and passed over to James and Morris Islands," it should read "and passed over from James to Morris Island."

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

An Important Expedition—Gunboats Leave New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 19.—The *Union* publishes an extract from a private letter, dated New Orleans 7th, which says: Last night a staff officer told me that 15,000 men would start from this city and below on ocean steamers to-day. They take fifteen days' rations and ammunition. Also, that that there is now a large number of additional gunboats in Lake Pontchartrain, and nine more vessels have been added to the fleet off Mobile. Some think this expedition is for the capture of Mobile, so as to command the Alabama River and establish base of supplies for Sherman at Selma; while others believe the troops to be destined for Fortress Monroe.

This force may be designed to co-operate with General Slocum's expedition from Vicksburg, which has recently been reinforced, and is again marching into the interior of Mississippi.

Rebel accounts of Slocum's expedition to Jackson, Miss., claim that the Federal column under General Elliott was attacked at the junction of the Port Hudson and Rodney roads, on the 15th, and repulsed with great slaughter, the road for miles being strewn with dead negroes, horses, guns, etc. This doubtless refers to the expedition consisting of the Marine brigade and two regiments of negroes, which marched from Rodney on the 4th, and were attacked by five brigades of rebel cavalry and one of infantry, and after fighting nearly all day, the rebels were driven off and our troops returned to their boats.

A few days ago Major Generals Canby, Banks and Sickles went to the vicinity of Mobile, it is supposed for a consultation with Admiral Farragut, and also to superintend certain military operations in that direction. They are to return to-morrow. Gen. Sickles will probably start for the North next week.

THE MOBILE BLOCKADE.

A Blockade Runner Chased Ashore Near Fort Morgan—Our Gunboats Shell the Wreck, &c.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The *Herald's* correspondent sends the following:

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, July 1, 1864.

Last night, at eleven o'clock, firing of light guns in the vicinity of Fort Morgan, and signal lights shown by the steam gunboat Glasgow, our inside picket boat, aroused us, and we prepared for either an attack of rebel rams, or to catch a blockade runner, as the case might be. One of our gunboats had run a blockader ashore, about one and a half miles from the fort, and near the Swash channel.

At daylight to-day the light draught gunboats were sent in and opened fire on the victim, and a brisk shelling has been kept up all day. The rebels have made several attempts to discharge her cargo, but our shells have kept them at bay. To-night something will be done to complete her destruction.

She is a side-wheel steamer, light rigged, with two smoke-stacks, and probably came from Havana.

FROM NIAGARA FALLS.

Rebel Leaders in Council—Peace Propositions for the Chicago Convention.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 19.—A dispatch from Niagara Falls says C. C. Clay, of Alabama, Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, Beverly Tucker and George N. Sanders, are at that place to devise a basis for action at the Chicago Convention which shall end the war and secure the triumph of the Democratic party. Though not claiming to speak for the seceded States, yet they hold out strong hopes of getting their assent. Their propositions are believed to be as follows:

First, the return of the seceded States to the Union; second, the assumption of the Confederate debts; third, the recognition of the freedom of slaves actually emancipated in the progress of war, and the *status quo ante bellum* as to all others.

Another dispatch says Horace Greeley is also at Niagara Falls, and it has already been announced that Colorado Jewett is there.

FROM PITTSBURG,

The Boat Race—Hamill Wins.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Tuesday, July 19.—The boat race to-day was characterized by considerable excitement among the sporting fraternity. The city was well filled by strangers to witness it, and bet on their favorites. The surrounding hills and roads along the river were crowded by thousands of spectators, while the river was dotted with boats.

At the start Hamill took the lead, maintaining the position throughout. On turning the buoy he was about one hundred yards in advance of his competitor.

The course was five miles; time, 39 minutes and 25 seconds. Considerable money changed hands, but all are satisfied that the race was fairly conducted.

FROM NEW YORK.

Transfer of a Steamship Line.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 19.—It is reported that Commodore Vanderbilt is about to sell the steamships Champion, Ariel, North Star and Ocean Queen, comprising the line between New York and Aspinwall, to a new Company, which will probably continue his present arrangement with the Pacific Mail Company. This new Company is expected to make the accommodation of Atlantic steamers equal to those of the excellent boats on the Pacific side of the continent.

OUR PRISONERS.

Their Destination by the Rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 18.—We are informed by Maj. Mulford, general flag of truce agent, that our prisoners, as fast as captured, are removed to Georgia, most of the enlisted men to Andersonville, and the officers to Macon. All letter to our prisoners of war will require the pre-payment of ten cents, Confederate postage.

Colonel Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners, is in receipt of letters inquiring about prisoners in the South. It is impossible for Colonel H. to furnish the information. Some time ago he procured a list of deaths of our prisoners in hospitals and prisons, and has since made frequent efforts to obtain complete lists of our prisoners, but has been unable to succeed. The letters addressed to him on this subject cannot, therefore, be answered.

From the South.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Richmond papers of the 16th are highly spiced with sensation dispatches setting forth that Washington had been captured, Fort Lincoln and Fort Stevens having been taken by assault, etc. The *Examiner* says with regard to the sinking of the Alabama by the Kearsarge:

So the noble Alabama sleeps full five fathoms. She has well earned a glorious repose on the bed of old ocean. How many Yankee clippers full of riches has she sent before her. The statistics are not at hand, but the number rises considerably over one hundred. The average value of each one of these ships, with the cargoes, was probably greater than the original cost of the Alabama, and if the loss to the enemy by the perturbation, interruption and delay of their commerce be added thereto, it is safe to say that the Alabama has paid for herself five hundred times. She could afford to die. There are those who blame Capt. Semmes for going to fight a heavy armed vessel and a more numerous crew—a vessel specially prepared with all the naval resources of the United States, expressly to tempt him into a combat where he would be destroyed. He could indeed have remained in the harbor or skulked away without fighting, but not without some disgrace. Such a course would have sunk the warrior in a hangman. It is better as it is. The Alabama has fallen by the chance of battle, fighting to the last, and is not a shadow now. Her glory, her name, is written on the page of history, and not written with water. Even now her enemies do not believe she is virtually dead.

A Veteran Illinois Battery Returned.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 19.—Company A, Chicago Light Artillery—the first battery that entered the service—arrived here last evening to be mustered out, its term of service having expired.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europa.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 19.—The steamer Europa, from Liverpool, July 9th, via Queenstown, 10th, arrived here this evening.

Her advices are two days later.

The debates in the British Parliament had resulted in a majority of sixty-eight for the Government in the House of Commons, and in a majority of nine against the Government in the House of Lords.

The Dano-German news was unimportant.

LIVERPOOL.—The steamer Yeddo, built at Bordeaux, was supposed to be for the Confederates has been sold to Prussia, and is now fitting for service at Bremer Haven.

The great Eastern left here to-day for London, to take in the Atlantic cable.

The London journals are filled with the proceedings of Parliament in the great party contest to the exclusion almost of everything.

The London *Times* publishes nearly forty-two columns of last night's proceedings. The result is generally regarded as a satisfactory indorsement of the ministerial policy, but no triumph.

The Confederate loan, under the Persia's news, advanced to 69@70.

LONDON, July 12.—The Danish ministry has resigned.

Nothing was seen of the Florida or any other rebel cruiser. There is considerable mystery about the steamer Yeddo, which left Bordeaux on the 22d of June, nominally for Amsterdam. Her arrival at the latter port is not reported, and nothing certain is known of her whereabouts. The *Opinion Nationale* asserts that she will soon re-appear fully armed and manned, with the Confederate flag flying. It is stated that Semmes is too ill to take command of her.

The writer adds that the Yeddo is one of the vessels bought by Prussia—her reported sale to the Confederates being untrue.

In the House of Commons, on the 7th, the debate on D'Israeli's motion to censure was resumed, and a fierce party spirit was manifested.

The steamer Rappahannock was under strict surveillance at Calais and not permitted to leave.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the French government is subject to hot and cold fits, and at a time when it was amicably disposed to the Confederate States leave was very readily given for the building at Nantes and Bordeaux, nominally for commercial purposes but really for war, of a steam corvette and two rams. Leave is too weak a word of encouragement and instigation would be more correct. When the vessels were nearly completed a cold fit came on and orders were sent that the vessels should not be delivered to the Confederates; but, although the ground alleged for detaining the ships was that they were constructed for belligerents, the Corvette and ram have just been sold to the Prussian government, and Prussia is a belligerent. This does not look like neutrality, and looks still less like a friendly weakness on the part of the French government towards Denmark.

Fire at Buffalo.

NEW YORK, Monday, July 18.—A fire at Buffalo last night destroyed the vinegar manufactory of C. W. Fox. Loss, about $20,000. The fire damaged the lamp factory of Ball & Bounell, and the grocery store of E. B. Lyman, the latter slightly.

Death of a Railroad President.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 19.—Nathaniel Marsh, President of the Erie Railroad Company, died suddenly at his residence on Staten Island last night.

Not Bad to Receive.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 19.—Guerney & Co., of this city, have just received sixty-five pounds of gold dust from Virginia City.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 19, 1864.

FLOUR—The market has assumed a firmer and rather buoyant tone, closing at $7.25@9.85 for superfine, and $9.40@9.50 for extra.

GRAIN—Wheat $1.90@1.98 for red, and $2.10@2.15 for white. Corn, shelled, is held at $1.15@1.18, but $1.10@1.12 are about the rates buyers seem disposed to pay. Ear sold at $1.05@1.08, but in a large way prices are nominal. Oats dull at 85c. Rye dull. Holders ask $1.55. No sales.

WHISKY—$1.70.

GROCERIES—Quiet and steady. Coffee 52@55c; sugar 24@27c; molasses $1.15@1.18.

PROVISIONS—Market unsettled and prices nominal. Mess Pork is held at $42@43. Bulk meats, 13¼@14c for shoulders, and 18@18½c for sides. Bacon—15½@16c for shoulders, and 18c for clear sides. Sugar cured hams 25@26c. Lard nominal. At the close 19c was asked, and 18c offered.

New Advertisements.

TO BUSINESS MEN WISHING to invest small capital in a business paying one hundred per cent. A chance is now offered in a manufacturing business, capable of being increased to $20,000 a year. For further information call at 138 Clark street, Room 8, 2d floor. P. O. Box 6890. jy20-n570-1t

EVERITT'S, 157 Lake street. Everitt's, 157 Lake street—the place to procure Cartes de Visite. Only Two Dollars per dozen. The most popular Gallery in the city. WM. M. EVERITT, Proprietor. RAY BIAS, Operator. jy20-n571-1t

RIVER LOT FOR SALE—Valuable River Lot on South Branch, near Cragin & Co.'s Packing House, 100 by 410 feet, (docked)—will be sold cheap. Also, a number of Houses and Lots, Buildings, Lots, Farms and Illinois Lands. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. jy20-n564-1t

PROFESSOR H. A. DE MUNN, the world renowned HAIR RESTORER, continues to be consulted upon all diseases of the HAIR AND SCALP, at his Branch Office, 148 Dearborn street, corner of Madison, up stairs, Chicago, Illinois. N. B.—All letters should have postage stamp inclosed to insure an answer. jy20-n543 1t

MRS. R. H. HALE, Professor of the Piano Forte, direct from London, Europe. Apply at her residence, 66 THIRD AVENUE, or at W. A. Benson's Music Store, 101 Randolph, or at any of the Principal Music Stores in the city. jy20-n545 7tnet

HARD RUBBER TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT, 126 CLARK STREET, J. H. KENDALL, Manager. This Truss will cure Hernia, and will never Rust, Break, Chafe or Blister. Call and examine. Also constantly on hand a large assortment of Abdominal Supporters, Silk Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, &c., &c. Box 4855. jy20-n537-3t W FAMnet

A FIRST CLASS LOW PRESSURE Steam Engine for sale—in first rate order. Built by Swartz, Spragne & Co., Buffalo. 30 inch Cylinder, 30 inch stroke. Will be sold at a bargain. A good high pressure engine, 10 to 12 inch cylinder, will be taken in part payment. Apply to PALMER & FLAMONDON, Mill Furnishers, Chicago, or address "G M," Post Office Box 1678, Chicago. jy20-n558 1tnet

REAL ESTATE.—We have correspondents wishing to invest in IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPERTY, Centrally located. Those having such property for sale would do well to leave a description of it at our office. BAIRD & BRADLEY, Loan Agency and Real Estate Office, corner of Lake and Lasalle streets. jy20-n565 3t W FAM

PICKLES WANTED AT THE Northwestern Sanitary Commission Room immediately. Parties having pickles either of cucumbers, onions or cabbage, will find a ready sale at the rooms of the Commission, 66 Madison street. jy20-n576 3t-net

BAILEY'S CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1864-5.

Having carefully and assiduously avoided anything like fictitious names, I can assert that my Book is as free of any such, as my competitors, and will contain full 6,000 more names of RESIDENT CHICAGO CITIZENS, than there are in Halpins.

It has also a large number of corrections of errors in the CITY REVIEW, of Public and Transportation Company's; also in the Church Record, and other bodies, which errors are stilliperpetuated in the other book.

I have also added the usual list of Post Offices in Illinois, besides an elaborate Street Directory of nearly 30 pages. On examination my Directory will be found as to NUMBERS, ACCURACY and APPEARANCE the superior Book. It will be bound in cloth, with gilt lettering, equal, if not superior to its predecessors, and ready for delivery in about two weeks.

JOHN C. W. BAILEY.
Chicago, July 20, 1864. jy20-n546-1t

NOTICE. We, the subscribers, manufacturers of Soda Water in the City of Chicago, have resolved that from and after this date, we shall be governed in our business by the following rules:

1st. That we shall charge one dollar and twenty-five cents for each box containing two dozen bottles of Soda Water.

2d. That we shall sell for CASH only, and that any purchaser who shall lose our bottles or boxes, will be charged ten cents for each bottle and fifty cents for each box so lost.

W. H. HUTCHINSON, T. O. DUNN, JOHN MEAGHER, JOHN SOMAN, MICHAEL KEELEY, GEO. C. EATON, ROBERT L. HUNT, THOMAS CLOWRY, JAMES FITZGERALD.
Chicago, July 18, 1864. jy19-n544-4t

BUCKEYE MOWERS.—Another large lot of these unequalled Mowers just received. Prices:—Single, $125. Junior, $115. Persons and dealers supplied as usual. Orders filled instantly. HENRY H. TAYLOR, General Western Agent, 262 Lake street. jy20-n528-3t net

TO THE HARDWARE AND FURNITURE TRADE, CHICAGO.—Will the house who gave orders to us through our salesman (Mr. Brown) please send copies of the original orders to T. W. FISK & CO., manufacturers of Bronzed Iron Goods and Copper Weather Vanes, 128 Nassau street, New York City.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—I am authorized to purchase from $100,000 to $200,000 worth of first class city property, business or residences, either improved or unimproved. Parties having property for sale will please call on or address me at once. GEORGE V. STEAD, 120 Dearborn st. cor. up-stairs. jy19-n519-3t

New Advertisements.

AUTOMATIC DANCER.

This pleasing and strong toy is a new and novel invention of a Yankee.

It will amuse a room full, not only children from three years and upwards, but adults can. Falstaff-like, shake their sides with laughter. 'Tis capital to drive away the blues.

Retail price, $3 Each.

CHAS. L. NOBLE & CO., 175 LAKE STREET, SIGN OF THE YANKEE. ap20-e80-1ynet

IN PRESS, WILL BE PUBLISHED AUG. 1st, 1864, THE NEW EXCISE TAX LAW, APPROVED JUNE 30th, 1864, COMPILED AND ARRANGED BY C. R. FIELD, Chief Clerk Assessor's Office, 1st District, Ill.

"We have examined the manner in which this edition of the Tax Law is arranged, and cheerfully recommend it as convenient and reliable in every respect." PETER PAGE, Assessor First District Ill. GEO. SCHNEIDER, Collector First District Ill.

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JOHN R. WALSH, Publisher, 101 Madison st., Chicago, Ill. jy18 n207-1t a wasnet

DOCTOR BIGELOW WILL RETURN TO THE CITY AUGUST 15th. IMPORTANT BUSINESS CALLS HIM EAST UNTIL THAT TIME. jy13 m685-3tnet

CASSILLY & CO., WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS DOMESTIC PORT WINE, GINGER WINE, V. A. Brown Monongahela Whisky, Brindley's Bourbon Whisky. 20 SOUTH WATER STREET. jy19 n313-3tnet

QUESTIONS! QUESTIONS! QUESTIONS! THAT Concern Every One to Answer.

Are you bald? Does your hair fall off? Has your hair become thin? Is it turning gray before its time? Are you troubled with itching, burning sensations in the scalp? Are you troubled with dandruff? Are you troubled with what is called Scrofula or Salt Rheum? Have you had the Erysipelas, and lost your hair? Have you had the Measles, and lost it? Have you had the Typhoid Fever, and lost it? Have you had the Brain Fever, and lost it? Have you lost your hair by any sickness? Do you wish luxuriant hair? Do you wish soft and lustrous hair? Do you wish gray hair restored? Do you wish your whiskers glossy? Do you wish them restored in color? Do you want a dressing? Do you want it for your children? Do you want it for yourself, for father or mother, for brother, sister or friend? Do you want the best preparation out for dressing, stimulating, protecting, restoring the color, and rendering soft, silky and lustrous, the Human Hair? If so, we warrant

CLARK'S Distilled Restorative FOR THE HAIR!

To be Unequalled, and Superior to any Preparation ever Compounded and offered to the Public.

It costs but $1 for one bottle, or six bottles for $5, and is sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors.

LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Illinois, General Agents.

NEW LUMBER FIRM. W. BATCHELLER & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Green Bay and Saginaw Lumber, Shingles, Lath Timber, Pickets, &c. Office and Yard, 176 South Canal street, between Adams and Jackson sts., Chicago. CARS LOADED IN YARD. W. BATCHELLER, BYRON RICE, Formerly Pearson & Batcheller. jy13 n384 3tt 6tnet

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate are invited until 12 M. on FRIDAY the 29th day of July, 1864, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with Four Thousand (4000) Head of Beef Cattle on the hoof.

The delivery of the cattle to take place at Evansville, Indiana, to commence in twelve days from the signing of the contract and to continue at the rate of one thousand (1000) per week until the contract be completed.

The cattle to be weighed on the scales and one half of the gross weight so determined to constitute the net weight, which shall be the purchasing weight.

The average weight of the cattle to be at least eleven hundred and fifty (1150) pounds gross, and no animal to be received weighing less than one thousand (1000) pounds.

A rigid inspection will be made at each delivery, by such persons as the Government may direct. Bulls, Cows, Stags and Heifers, will not be received.

The bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Beef Cattle," and will be directed to the undersigned at Evansville, Indiana.

Each person, and in case of a firm every member of the firm, offering a bid must sign his name to the same in full, and accompany it by an oath of allegiance to the National Government.

In addition to the above it is required that each bidder be present to respond to his bid and be prepared to give bond with good and sufficient security for the faithful performance of the contract.

Each bid to secure consideration must also be accompanied by a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:

We ——, of the county of —— and State of ——, do hereby guarantee, that —— is (or are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith; and we are prepared to become his (or their) securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Payments will be made in Certificates of Indebtedness.

FORM OF BID.

I do hereby propose to furnish the Subsistence Department with —— thousand (——) head of Beef Cattle on the hoof, in strict accordance with the conditions of the enclosed advertisement, to be delivered at —— for the sum of —— per hundred pounds.

Bids for a less number than four thousand will also be entertained. H. E. HOPKINS, Capt. & C. S. U. S. A. jy20 n588 9t

STEAM WEEKLY TO EUROPE. —THE LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP CO. will despatch their full power Clyde-built Iron Steamships from NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL, (Calling at Queenstown,) as follows: S. S. ETNA......Saturday, July 23d. S. S. EDINBURGH...... " July 30th. CITY OF WASHINGTON...... " Aug. 6th. Rate of passage payable in U. S. Currency from New York. First-class, $150; third-class, $35. Tickets issued from Liverpool or Queenstown to Chicago at very low rates. Apply to T. A. EMORY, General Agent, Cor. Clark and Lake sts. jy15-n83-10t-F M&W net

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Bedford, Meredith & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either member will sign the name of the firm in liquidation. G. T. BEDFORD, D. MEREDITH, C. MEREDITH. Chicago, July 18, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, successors to Bedford, Meredith & Co., have this day entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting a General Commission Business, under the firm name of Bedford, Frost & Co., and will continue at the old stand, 228 South Water street. BEDFORD, FROST & CO. Chicago, July 18, 1864.

T. KINGSFORD & SON'S OSWEGO STARCH. We this day advance our prices ONE CENT PER POUND on all grades. C. S. HUTCHINS & CO., Agents. Chicago, July 15, 1864.

UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING CO. —FOR— Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings, Private Residences, Seminaries, Churches, Greenhouses, &c., &c. This Apparatus stands unrivalled for its Effectiveness, Healthfulness, Durability, Simplicity and ECONOMY OF FUEL. MURRAY & GOAD, 114 Dearborn-St., Chicago.

Also, Agents for Brown's Patent Weather Strip and Window Bands, which totally exclude dust and other in Summer, as well as cold, wind and rain in Winter, from doors and windows of every description, without interfering with their free use at all times. Local agents wanted.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT. A party holding a valuable Contract wishes a Partner. A moderate amount of cash required. TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS A PARTNER'S SHARE WITHIN SIXTY DAYS. Address "E. T., Contractor," Tribune office, for two days, stating where an interview may be had.

TO LUMBERMEN.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1864.

THE WHINE OF A TRAITOR.

If a forger upon being placed at the bar of a criminal court for forging the signature of another person to a check for a thousand dollars, should plead that he only "anticipated" the said other person, for that on the very next day said person signed a check himself for two thousand dollars, his offense of forgery would be merged and forgotten in his sublime impudence.

In the same degree does the crime of Howard, in forging the signature of the President, seem merged in the impudence of a certain secesh sheet which now argues that the forger is fully justified in his crimes because a genuine proclamation has been issued. Such is the natural incapacity of a villain to distinguish right from wrong or innocence from crime in any form.

The secesh concern thus proceeds with the effrontery of a shyster, the blanched cheek of a coward, and the falsehood of a traitor, not only to pettifog the cause of Jeff. Davis as an advocate, but to swear it through as a hireling false witness. It says:

"*Five hundred thousand more!* This means that since the present military campaigns commenced, three or four months ago, five hundred thousand men in the military service have disappeared—sunk out of sight—been lost to the army—and that their places must be supplied."

It means no such thing, because no such thing is true. Our entire active armies under Grant, Butler, Hunter and Sherman have not exceeded the half of the number here set down as "lost." Of the 150,000 with whom Grant crossed the Rapidan, though he fought the severest battle known in history, and the first in which the chief rebel army under Lee was ever whipped on its own soil, it is well ascertained that the loss of life, including the mortally wounded, was not over 14,000, and that of the remaining 40,000 wounded, exhausted and straggling, four-fifths have returned to the army. In the battle of Coal Harbor, and in the assault on Petersburg, the loss in killed and wounded amounted to six or seven thousand each, of which about one-tenth only are permanently lost to the army.

Sherman's loss has been far lighter. To sum up the entire actual and permanent losses in battle to Grant and Sherman, from the beginning of the campaign at 50,000, would exceed the truth. But the secesh paper well knows that the terms of the three years' troops are now beginning to expire. In view of this fact alone, the call should have been issued months ago, and would have been had there been an adequate draft law to support it. But what is the use of calling for troops under a law which leaves only the Union volunteers to fight our battles, while Copperheads stay at home to vote against the Government and aid the rebels.

"It means that the present military campaigns have been disastrous."

This is a deliberate falsehood, which not even the Richmond or Atlanta papers would have the folly to dignify with type. Its purpose is to discourage enlistments, and its author deserves to be punished.

"It means that the same wretched management which has made the war a failure heretofore still prevails."

To what does this jargon refer? The "management" of the army consists in supplying it and in handling it. The former is done by the War Department. Has there ever been any complaint on the score of equipments, commissary, or supplies? Were there ever armies in the field better provided for by their War Department than ours? Has not this element of our success been the envy of the rebels and the admiration of the world? Can the secesh paper name a single item in which the War Department has failed to do its duty towards the army within its proper sphere?

The remaining element in the "management" of the army, the "handling" of it is done by Gen. Grant. Has he been interfered with in this respect? Is he not able, experienced, successful, an honor to the American nation and name? Has he any rival? Would the secesh paper like to remove him and appoint some other? If he would only league with traitors and sneaks like themselves, would they not leap to nominate him for the presidency? What means this senseless yelp about the management of the army? How do the peace party want it managed? Do they want it defeated and destroyed? Ah, yes, that would suit them far better. They want their prophesies of the overthrow of the Union cause fulfilled, and they curse the management of the army, both as to the War Department and Grant, because it brings victory and not defeat. Every assurance from Grant that he "*is just as sure to crush Lee and capture Richmond as the sun to rise*" they hear as the rebels do, with a sneer and a denial.

"We know that the same policies which have made the rebellion a compact wall of fire in the face of our troops will be persisted in."

What policies have made the rebellion a compact wall of fire? Was not the war conducted on the "Democratic" policy for two years? Did it aid us any? Was the rebellion any less a "compact wall of fire" then, when its armies, equal to our own, met us on the Potomac and the Ohio, and beat us back to St. Louis in Missouri? Then they withstood us at their threshold. Now they flee into their "last ditches," and face us with but two reduced armies, one of some ninety thousand and the other of forty-six thousand.

"We know that the manner in which the war has been and will be conducted is a gigantic crime against the Government, against the people, and against humanity."

Is it a crime against the Government to prevent its destruction? Is it a crime against the people to fight for the rights of the people as against a slaveholding aristocracy? Is it a crime against *humanity* to abolish slavery? You need a new dictionary. You are repeating the wrong slang.

"It is easy to see that the price of substitutes will rule so high that none but the rich can procure them, and that nineteen out of every twenty drafted men will be compelled to answer the dread summons to *march*."

The whole sentiment of the above is simple white-livered cowardice. Such is the sentiment which in the army tends to skulking and desertion, and subjects to the penalty of death. There are in the army 130,000 negroes who have never yet been officially reported guilty of cowardice, though they have frequently been officially commended for their bravery. The sole principle which forms the inspiration of the writer of the article to which we have referred is a scorn, hatred, contempt for, and desire to enslave and oppress the negro race. Yet in all that 130,000 is there one who does not compare with the miserable wretch whose treason we have dissected

"As hyperion to a satyr."

PROGRESS OF THOUGHT DURING THE WAR!

Those who oppose the war are fond of citing the seemingly discouraging fact that prominent Union men like Mr. Seward stated at its commencement that the rebellion would end in sixty or ninety days. But underneath that fact is another full of encouragement. Such prophecies were uniformly based on a belief that the returning reason of the slaveholders would induce them to come back voluntarily into the Union, not on the supposition that the entire capacity of the rebels for resistance would within that brief time be utterly broken down and destroyed. The latter contingency was one which few Union men would then have predicted. But three years have passed and the rebels themselves now admit that unless they can hold out through the present campaign they are utterly overthrown. They concede more than we could have then predicted. The North hardly embarked on this war with the belief that it could utterly rout, annihilate, and overcome the utmost strength of the South, however desperate the efforts of the latter might be. But now few of our military men doubt our ability to do so, and many of those of the South concede that we only need a united North to conquer them in spite of their utmost efforts.

Our first Northern troops enlisted not to suppress the rebellion, but to save the capital and defend the frontier. By the time the next quota was raised it was understood that the Union was to be maintained and the rebellion suppressed. The third quota enlisted not only to suppress the rebellion, but to abolish its cause. Here is a substantial progress of thought, an ever growing faith in the ability of the Government sustained by its loyal supporters to work out not only the purposes for which it entered upon the war, and which were then deemed sufficient to insure peace, but deeper, broader, and more conclusive results than were at first dreamed of, and which, when accomplished, will give us a peace unbroken, because our country will be free.

ENGLAND DOUBLY HUMILIATED.

Earl Russell, in his recent apology to the House of Lords for the humiliating termination of the Conference of European powers on the Danish question, gave, as one of the reasons why England could not venture to go to war for Denmark, that the American war was liable to terminate at any moment, and that the immense land and naval forces which the United States would then have on hand, and the state of the relations existing between that Government and Great Britain, contributed to render any immediate war between Great Britain and other powers inexpedient. We agree with the wisdom of this decision. The pirate-vessels built, fitted out and armed, manned and equipped in British ports, without once visiting a port of the rebel Confederacy, have compelled American ship owners to sell out to British owners but a fraction short of three-fourths of our entire American ocean shipping. British merchants have destroyed three-fourths of our ocean commerce. Well may John Bull look this way before going to war for Denmark. But would it not be more worthy of that national honor and independence, of which the British Government boasted in the days when Pitt, Canning and Peel ruled her councils, to remove her remaining privateers from the ocean, and then no longer fear to succor oppressed nationalities, like Poland or Denmark, when their territories are wrested from them, or their liberties crushed out by the iron heel of despotic power. At present, by her own confession, her want of courage to prevent her piratical citizens from preying on American commerce has deprived her of the power to vindicate her own policies in Europe. She is thus doubly humiliated—her criminality towards us compelling her to be pusillanimous towards others.

REBEL RAIDS.

The Eastern press is speculating upon the consequences of the late rebel raid, and arguing very gloomily from it. "If Grant cannot prevent such an expedition," they ask, "what is to prevent Lee from moving his whole army northward and capturing Washington?" The question is much like Pat.'s about the cook stove: "If *one* will save half the wood, why not get two and save the whole?" It does not follow that because Lee can send out an expedition of 20,000 men, he could send out 100,000. It was of course a possibility that the rebels could raid North, as well as we South, only so they could escape our troops as we did theirs.

The country may as well conclude that this rebel expedition was a stealing one, first as last. It was, properly speaking, nothing else. Horses, cattle, pigs and merchandise were wanted by Lee's army. They must be had, or the army must starve; and, as Grant had cut their communications South, and little could be had in that direction, it were well to see if something could not be had from the North. A strong force of 20,000 to 25,000 might succeed in getting some plunder. They doubtless succeeded beyond their anticipations; for they had not calculated how fully we were occupied with what Grant and his raiders were doing. Of course they took us at disadvantage. But as to any future or permanent advantage by it, other than that of filling their hungry bellies, we do not believe in it.

Lee cannot slide away unobserved by his enemy, for Gen. Grant was fully informed of all this procedure, and gave the Government timely notice. And if he should even get to the vicinity of Washington with all his army, he would hardly get the city at once; and if not at once, not at all.

As to the repetition of this raiding business by the rebels, they will of course repeat it as often as it proves profitable, if we suffer them to do so. But we see their game now, as we might have seen it before, and it is our fault if we are not hereafter ready for such things. It is manifestly not good policy, to carry our concentration so far as to send "every man to Grant," or anybody else, so as to leave no defenders at the Capital, and no troops so posted as to guard such fat hunting ground as lies about and to the west of Baltimore.

☞ We learn from the Providence *Journal* that Hon. James F. Simmons died Thursday afternoon at his residence in Johnson, Rhode Island. He was born in little Compton, Sept. 10, 1794, and was therefore at his death in his 70th year. In his early life he had no other means of education than those supplied by the common schools. He began his political career in 1827, in the General Assembly of the State, in which he soon rose to a commanding position, and where he continued, with brief intermissions till 1840, when he was elected a Senator in Congress. He began his Senatorial service, therefore, with Harrison's Administration, and with such associates as Clay, Calhoun, Buchanan, Clayton, Crittenden, Benton, Choate, Preston, Southard, Wright, Dix and others of that stamp. He retired in 1847, and returned to the Senate again, in 1857, for one term.

☞ The *N. Y. Tribune* says the cost of living continues to increase and hotels and eating houses have generally advanced their charges. Even the perishable vegetables and fruits, which usually come in plentiful at this season, and are sold cheap, have advanced with other things, and many of them are very scarce. The berry crop is sadly injured by the dry weather; potatoes are also light from the same cause. Immature apples, pears and peaches are in market, mostly diseased or worm eaten. Fish are scarce. The demand is large, people leaving an expensive meat for a lighter fish diet during the hot weather. Meats are nearly unchanged in price. Butter and cheese are a shade higher.

NEW POST OFFICES.—The Postmaster General has re-established the Post Office at Lyons, Cook Co., Ill., and appointed William H. Luns, Postmaster.

The name and site of the Post Office hitherto called Lisle, Dupage Co., Ill., has been changed to Lisle Station, on the Chicago, Quincy & Burlington Railroad, and Alonzo B. Chatfield has been appointed Postmaster.

☞ There is a gradual tendency manifested by the English Patent Office to adopt our system. A Parliamentary Committee has been appointed to consider the subject of enlarging edifices for patents in England, and for adopting our system of exhibiting models of inventions. For this purpose the English Patent Office has lately requested our Commissioner to furnish him with plans of saloons, libraries, models, &c.

☞ Colorado Jewett, George Sanders, the rebel agent, Jake Thompson, the Secretary of the Interior under old Buchanan, who allowed Floyed to steal the Indian bonds, are at Niagara Falls. Vallandigham, Dr. Wickersham, the Ornamental Japanner, and John Charles Fremont would make the set complete.

☞ The Taepings in China have again met with very serious losses, Maj. Gordon having captured two of their chief cities. It is commonly believed that the Chinese rebellion is nearly over.

Major John W. Waite Safe.

The letter we published yesterday to Dr. Waite expressed the opinion that Major John Waite and two companies of the 8th Illinois cavalry had been captured at the battle of Monocacy, on the 12th inst., but it turns out that they all escaped. We clip the following from the Washington *Chronicle* of the 17th instant:

On Saturday, the 12th, during the battle of the Monocacy, Major Waite was ordered to burn some bridges on the Monocacy river, to prevent the rebels crossing. He sent forward one company, under Captain Wells, to follow himself soon after with three companies more. While proceeding with the additional force, Major W. received notice that the rebels had crossed over in his rear at a ford, and was ordered to return with two companies, letting one continue on to reinforce the one already sent. The Major with his two companies, finding himself cut off from the road, took a circuitous route and eluded the rebels. It was the delay in his reappearance that caused the report that he had been captured. The other two companies, under Captain Wells, reached Washington in safety. Chaplain Spencer and Surgeon Stull, also reported captured are safe.

During the battle of the Monocacy, Lieut. Kinley, of company K, was mortally wounded. His wife left Washington yesterday morning for Baltimore, to attend her dying husband.

The following incident of the great battle is not perhaps, elsewhere recorded. As the rebel cavalry were advancing upon our cavalry under Col. Clendenin, which was obliged gradually to fall back, a major of the 17th Virginia cavalry rode forward in front of his regiment and continued firing his revolver at our cavalry. A number of shots were fired at him by our retreating cavalry without effect, when Corporal Mills, of company K, 8th Illinois, dismounted and deliberately fired at him, when he tumbled from his horse, and the corporal mounted and regained his regiment in safety.

Adjutant Humphrey, of the regiment, having been captured by a rebel major, remained about five minutes a prisoner, and then, seeing his captor's pistol empty of its charges, escaped into a corn-field, and, after two days of dodging around in the bush, reached the Union army.

Affairs in the South.

[From the Richmond Whig, July 8.]

GETTING RID OF THE OLD WOMEN.

We congratulate the community upon the fact that there is now a prospect of the city being relieved of its superabundance of old women. The military authorities have determined to give passports to all the old women who may wish to go to Yankee land. Joy go with them.

NO MEAL FOR THE POOR.

Owing to the destruction of the different lines of railway leading to the city, the regular supply of meal for the poor has failed. It is proposed to relieve the present necessities of the poor by subscriptions of money.

[From the Richmond Whig, July 8.]

THE SIX PER CENT BONDS.

The new six per cent bonds can now be purchased at private sale from Lancaster & Co, and other Government depositories, at 125.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 9.]

UNION DESERTERS.

Yesterday about one hundred of the Yankee deserters held at the Castle were transferred to the Libby and their status changed from deserters to that of prisoners of war. It is at last the deliberate conviction of the Confederate Government that deserters can never become of any service to us either in the army or the workshop, and that it is better to get man for man by an exchange of them under the cartel.

NEW POTATOES FIVE DOLLARS PER QUART.

The same paper says: "New potatoes were offered in small quantities in the markets on yesterday, and commanded four and five dollars per quart."

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE REBEL INVASION.

THE TWO DAYS' SIEGE OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1864.

Well, the raid is over, and no one is seriously hurt. It appears that we are to have Annual Invasions, just as we have Annual School Examinations and Annual Horse Shows. So much being settled, it seems desirable that affairs should accommodate themselves to the new order of things in a systematic manner.

CAUSE OF SLOWNESS OF ACTION.

Especially is it desirable that means should be taken to supply the central-southern counties of Pennsylvania with a better quality of manhood. Portions of Maryland are somewhat lacking in that essential element of noble national life; but the poverty of Maryland is fatness when set over against that of Pennsylvania. Do you observe how reluctant certain New York regiments were to go to Pennsylvania? They have not forgotten how they were swindled there last year. "Let Pennsylvania help herself!" was the word on every man's tongue, eight or ten days ago, when the telegraph reeled under the crazy-headed telegrams sent out from the various towns on her southern border. "The enemy may be coming in force," said men, "but there is no occasion that the country should go mad with the excitement, if he is; least of all, is there any present occasion to worry on Pennsylvania's account." You may say their feeling was wrong, but your word will not take away the fact that it existed. Men hereabouts had not forgotten the scenes of last year when the worn and weary regiments of other States marched in for the defense of Pennsylvanian homes, nor had they forgotten the scenes in the Army of the Potomac last April, when certain Pennsylvanian regiments sought to force compliance with their wild demands by raising the red standard of mutiny. Remembering these things, men said, "let Pennsylvania help herself;" and with what heart of glad pride could one read the Reading telegram that "public opinion is in favor of an immediate conscription of all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years," when in the very next column of the paper was the third imploring Proclamation of Gov. Curtin, begging for volunteers, and saying to the people of the State, "You are not doing your duty"—"let Pennsylvania help herself!" was the answer of every man to the Reading telegram.

THE FEELING IN THE CITY.

The noisy clamor of Pennsylvania had much to do with the success of the invasion. "Wicked lie" and Philadelphia dispatch," have come, in some sense, to be almost synonymous terms; and many persons persistently refused to believe in the fact or in the magnitude of the invasion, because of the bad notoriety of those who loudest shouted "Wolf! Wolf!" Hence Mr. Stanton's bulletin of Sunday morning last, announcing that Lew Wallace had been defeated on the Monocacy, was as bewildering as it was unpalatable. A battle—a defeat—great loss—rebels twenty thousand strong—Wallace retreating on Baltimore! That was not a very dainty dish to set before the king of their time—an American voter. But there it was—what could he do with it? In Washington he shut his eyes and refused to see it, or turned his back upon it and talked with his neighbor. He might be disturbed, but he would not be excited; he might be perplexed, but he would not be alarmed. Minute guns and alarm bells might do for Baltimore, but, as for him, he would go to church with his family like a good Christian. And he went, too. The city called the Annual Invasion a "mere raid," a "horse-stealing raid," a "raid of thieves and cut-throats," a "raid of ragamuffins to cheat Grant." It spoke of it as a good joke on us," a "big thing for the rebs," "something large for the greenbacks." It said jocosely with its forefinger alongside its nose, "How are you, Johnnies!" or "Don't you hope you may!" or "You can't fool Ulysses with salt of that kind!" It laughed, good-naturedly sneered, cracked jokes, indulged in pleasantries and prophecies, made wretched puns and pungent wretches of language—in a word, did everything but believe the rebels meant to seriously attempt anything but plundering.

THE SECOND THOUGHT.

Everybody learned on Monday morning what a few had learned the previous evening—that, after defeating Wallace on Saturday, the rebel force moved on Sunday toward Washington, and that its advance halted on Sunday at Rockville, seventeen miles distant from the city. "Rebels moving on Washington, and the advance out at Rockville,"—the Capital read thus over its Monday morning coffee, which wasn't coffee, and tenderloin steaks which weren't tender. Marketing and groceries were to be higher on the following day; but Washington obstinately refused to believe, even then, that the Annual Invasion meant blood and battle, danger and disaster. And so it believes to this day. The authorities treated it as a real movement upon Washington; but, speaking generally, the people here never believed that such a thing was meant.

THE MISTAKE OF THE REBELS.

The danger was over before anybody dodged. The enemy lost his chance when he halted his advance column of cavalry at Rockville, on Sunday evening. If he had moved on Washington immediately after Bull Run three years ago, he might, perhaps, have entered it. In waiting a day for better preparation, he lost all chance of success. Again, if he had struck boldly and instantaneously after the overthrow of the Pope campaign, he might, perhaps, have reviewed his troops in Pennsylvania avenue. In waiting for preparation, and then in moving northward, he lost all chance of success. So, too, if, instead of halting at Rockville that Sunday night, he had at once moved on with his squadron of 1,500 or 1,800 cavalry, under a vigorous leader, it is possible that he might have dashed into the city at daybreak of Monday. He would, of course, have lost many men in the undertaking, but even a thousand good soldiers in the city for but an hour or two could have done almost incalculable damage. The game was well worth an effort on the part of the rebels. Human life has become so cheap with them, that the loss of 1,500 men in such an undertaking, at that particular time, would, in itself, have been a great victory for their cause. But at sunrise on Monday it was too late. We had troops enough here, and vigorous effort was at once manifest to put things into proper condition.

FIRST DAY OF THE SIEGE.

During Monday forenoon the enemy pressed down upon the city from Rockville, and reached a point about two miles beyond Tenallytown—or, say about seven miles from the White House. We had but a small cavalry force here. It resisted the rebel advance well enough, but gradually fell back before superior numbers. Another battalion of the enemy's force struck off to the left, and came up to the city by the so-called Seventh street road. The city evening papers were profuse and sensational with their extras, and the newsboys yelled themselves into intense perspiration over "great battles;" but the day, after all, brought forth only cautious and comparatively bloodless skirmishing. Night came down with the enemy on a line of four or five miles length, about seven or eight miles from the central part of the city.

SECOND DAY OF THE SIEGE.

Tuesday morning brought the unmistakable roar of cannon at an early hour. A number of shots were fired at four o'clock, more about six o'clock, and a few more about eleven o'clock, with an occasional shell between times, to remind the rebels that we were lively and wide awake. Skirmishing began in front of Tenallytown, and in the course of the morning shifted to the eastward through the whole extent of their line. Squads of rebels made their appearance, also, at various points beyond the eastern end of their line proper. The purpose of the enemy was apparent enough—they were feeling for the weak spot in our lines, if they were doing anything in earnest. They appeared to find the Seventh street road best suited to their real or feigned object, and finally concentrated there, in the neighborhood of Silver Springs, the Blairs' country seat, and just beyond Fort Stevens. Our forces remained on the defensive till Tuesday afternoon. By that time preparations were completed for any possible contingency, and troops were sent out from Fort Stevens to dislodge the rebel sharpshooters from certain houses which they had occupied to our annoyance and loss, and to drive them from the timber in that neighborhood. The charge was made in fine style, by a portion of the veteran 6th corps, and fully accomplished its design. Skirmishing continued till dark, and night came down with the enemy's line holding its own in front of Tenallytown, but driven back nearly a mile on the Seventh street road. During the day, our entire loss was about thirty killed and one hundred and twenty-five wounded.

END OF THE AFFAIR.

Wednesday morning developed the fact that the rebels had withdrawn during the preceding night, leaving their dead and seriously wounded on the field. After some delay, pursuit was commenced by the cavalry and a portion of the infantry, which continued through the day, and yesterday, and to the present time.

OBJECT OF THE INVASION.

Some persons believe that the primary object of the rebel movement was Washington, but I am of the number who believe it was plunder. They were short of horses, short of forage, short of provisions; and they knew Maryland to be a fat land. They wanted, also, men, and money, and sympathy, and clothing, and shoes. Doubtless they also contemplated a dash into Baltimore or Washington, if they found them unprotected. It seems to me that the relative proportions of infantry, cavalry and artillery were out of all harmony, if the leading object of the movement had been to attack either of the two cities; and exactly such as would have been chosen for a plundering expedition of the first magnitude. The battle with Wallace was a necessity, because he stood in the way; but the threatening of Baltimore, the cutting of the railroads and telegraph lines, the appearance in many places wide apart, and the audacious knocking at the gates of the Capital, were only incidents to help on and cover up the greater work in hand. Mind you, it was not infantry that rattled the doors of the two cities—it was cavalry. Meantime the infantry was stealing horses, driving off cattle, picking up anything available or valuable, and levying forced contributions.

SUCCESS OF THE INVASION.

General Grant anticipated, if he did not actually expect, some such movement. One of its hopes, though I can hardly believe one of its expectations, was to loosen his hold upon the throat of Richmond. In this regard the rebels failed. His equanimity was not disturbed. The authorities here called on him for more troops than they got. The great soldier saw that, whatever the primary object of the movement, it was not in strength enough to materially weaken Lee's army; and he refused to send such numbers of reinforcements as were demanded. Upon urgent representations from here, he made some movements in front of Petersburg which it is understood his own judgment did not wholly approve, but they were not such as, in any sense, to give the rebels or the rebellion any particular advantage. Wherefore, in so far as the invasion was intended as a flank movement upon Grant, it proved a failure as bitter to the rebels, doubtless, as our failure to capture the invasionists will be to Grant and his army.

As a plundering expedition the invasion was a splendid success. The number of horses taken and "accepted"—for the fellows had a jolly way of receiving them from sympathizers as "gifts for the cause"—the number is estimated on pretty good authority as high as 8,000; and more than one Maryland farmer of rueful countenance declares that the vagabonds came on foot, and left on horseback. The number of cattle driven off I hear named at 3,000 head, but there is much less information upon this point than in regard to the number of horses. They undoubtedly secured several hundred recruits or conscripts, though I'm inclined to disbelieve the semi secesh assertion, which gives the number at 1,000. They manifested a fearful love of greenbacks, even if gold is at 250 to 275 per cent, and not only helped themselves to all they found lying round loose, but 'accepted' large sums from divers and sundry individuals and corporations "for the good of the cause." Wherefore, in so far as the invasion was intended as a movement for booty of any and all kinds, it proved a success as gratifying to the rebels, doubtless, as our failure to prevent them from escaping with it is humiliating to the nation.

If the rebel leaders really believed they could capture Washington or Baltimore, and meant the movement for that purpose, they must wear very crestfallen faces as they wearily plod the homeward way. Despite the fury of the telegraph and the sensation of the newspapers, and the apoplectic excitement and exertion of the newsboys, all the fighting amounted to scarcely enough to demand an hundred words in these days. After Monday noon, before which time there was no effort, the rebels had no more prospect of taking Washington than they had of taking the moon. If their effort was serious, they gained nothing but quarters in the Old Capital prison for 300 of their number, attendance by our physician for a hundred of their wounded, and burial by contraband negroes of sixty of their dead. Wherefore, in so far as the invasion was intended as a movement against the Capital, it proved a failure as ridiculous and mortifying to the rebels, doubtless, as our negligence in making it possible is disgraceful to us.

IN THE CITY DURING THE SIEGE.

The city took the siege and investment very coolly and complacently from beginning to end. Business went on as usual everywhere. Pleasure parties ordered and advertised for the country were postponed, but those inside the city were held on time. The annual public school exhibition took place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and crowded the Smithsonian Institution to its utmost capacity. Every body turned out in the usual pell-mell fashion whenever the music of a military band was heard on the street, and we cheered the bronzed veterans of the 6th and 19th corps in the heartiest style of our most jubilant days. There was activity enough on all sides, but there was very little excitement; curiosity enough, but scarcely an alarm. The secesh were in high glee enough to provoke the wrath of loyal men and women, and many of them acted as if they really believed we were all at the mercy of the rebels. Some of them came to grief during the siege, and the doors of the Old Capitol have closed upon a number since the rebels left. Spies abounded on Tuesday, or at least those whom plain people believed were spies, and they doubtless informed the enemy that Tuesday night would be about as good a time to leave this neighborhood as they would get this Summer.

OF MILITARY ACTION.

From Grant's army was sent the 6th Corps and some few troops from other corps. The 19th Corps was under way from New Orleans in fifty hours after being ordered to join Gen. Grant, and reported at Fortress Monroe in six days—just in season to be sent up here. The clerks and employees of the War Department were organized on Monday, those of some of the other Departments on Tuesday, and the Union League and District militia on Wednesday. Very tender care was taken of them generally; and, with a few exceptions, their duty was neither arduous nor perilous, being mainly confined to guarding flour barrels, lumber piles, clothing boxes, Post Offices, Patent Offices; and doing without the usual number of cigars and sherry cobblers, and marching up and down with U. S. muskets instead of fancy canes for companions.

CONCLUSION OF THE MATTER.

Echo, if you will, O reader, the old phrases, "Washington is safe," and "All is quiet on the Potomac;" but I tell it as a shame, disgrace, humiliation, almost infamy, that we are again driven back to them! The scare was not here, was not in the army, and, so far as we yet see, not generally in the country. Timid counsels prevailed in and about the War Office—was it Halleck, or Hitchcock, or somebody else? As soon as Wright got his troops well in hand he pushed out for a couple of hours, and at next daybreak the bubble had burst, and the enemy was beyond reach. "Washington is safe"—yes, but I hate the words: "All is quiet on the Potomac"—yes, but that quietness brings us to the verge of infamy, for it should have thundered there so that no rebel had escaped to tell the tale! It was an emergency requiring—nay, with sharpest voice demanding, vigor and celerity of action at the earliest moment; but we undertook to organize slim-shanked and narrow chested clerks to man the fortifications; undertook at the eleventh hour to enact the farce of calling out a semi-secesh militia to defend the city! We wanted use of ball and cartridge, sword and saber, shot and shell; but we crowded the Provost Marshal's offices for passes to the front; we hired all the horses and hacks to take us out to see the fight; we trundled my lady, Mrs. President, out that she might witness a battle and gratify her woman's curiosity; we let our Senators duck and dodge and creep and crowd around the edges of fancied peril that they might speak with more potent voice in the national councils; we took to the front divers of our nice young women that they might "cheer our soldiers" in conflict so balting and inconsequential that it shamed the old soldiers to the very hearts!

Yes, "Washington is safe;" but something of honor is gone! Yes, "all is quiet on the Potomac," but something of manhood is lost! ANDREWS.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Movement at the Front.

[Correspondence of the Nashville Union.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 15th, 1864.

I send you an extract from a letter written by Rev. W. H. Rogers, Chaplain 69th Ohio Volunteers, on the 8th inst., to a friend, in which he describes the general position of our army at that date, and a portion of the surrounding country. He says: "We are just forming our present camp, or rather hospital. You have no doubt noticed from the papers our movements, as they have taken place, from one point to another; following up Johnston's army as he has retreated from the different positions he has taken; vainly endeavoring to resist our progress. About one-eighth of a mile from our camp is an elevated spot, from which we can see Atlanta beyond the Chattahoochee, seven or ten miles distant. It seems to stand on high table land—the country gradually rising from the river toward it. Many large buildings and spires are prominent above the surrounding dense green forest, and the view is not only fine but grand. It looks like a fine city peering up in the midst of a primeval forest, as but few cultivated spots are to be seen.

Two darkies here were expatiating largely about the war the other day. One said he could not see how Sherman made Johnston 'get out o'de way so often.' "I'll tell you," said the other, "why you see, massa Sherman jist punches massa Johnson in de *sides*, and he *lites out*." "Punching in de sides" was a flanking idea.

16,000 PRISONERS REPORTED CAPTURED BY SHERMAN.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, July 17.]

A private letter from a U. S. officer to a gentleman in one of the military offices of this city, dated at Marietta, Georgia, July 7th, says:

We are busily engaged in pursuit of the rebels, whom we have driven across the Chattahoochee, near Atlanta. It is reported from headquarters that we have taken 16,000 prisoners and a train of forty cars this side the river. The inhabitants of Atlanta are fleeing in great numbers.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 19, 1864.

The news which reached here early in the day of the advance of gold in New York, at once excited our markets, and prices went up—4 or 5 cents on wheat; and other articles in the same ratio. Later advices gave gold a downward direction, and the markets at once grew weak and feverish, and declined about one half the advance of the morning. The demand for money to-day has been very good, but nothing in comparison with the more exciting days of last week. Many of our larger bankers claim that there is no tightness in the money market outside of the pressure of speculators, while large numbers who want money for speculating purposes, and cannot get it, insist that everything is close beyond precedent. We are glad that they are realizing the facts, and hope they will continue to do so. We have heard no complaint of closeness on the part of our merchants, and we think for this class of men money is quite plenty.

Exchange is close, perhaps more so than yesterday. Bankers find it difficult to get from other bankers for less than par, although in a few instances concessions have been made. Bankers are supplying their customers at par, but outsiders generally to-day have been compelled to pay ¼ premium.

Gold opened in New York this morning at 267, but a panic occurred for a short time about noon, and it dropped to 259. It rallied some at the close. The range, as telegraphed to James Boyd, 32 Clark street, was as follows:

11 a. m.	267	1½ p. m.	261
12 m.	[illegible]	3 p. m.	[illegible]
12½ p. m.	[illegible]		

The market here opened at 267; declined at noon, under the influence of the panic, to 255, advanced to 260@264, and closed at 260@262. Silver nominal at 250@255.

MR. FESSENDEN AND THE ASSOCIATE BANKS.—The New York Shipping List, the leading commercial journal in New York, and entirely free from prejudice to either side, speaks of the issue between Mr. Fessenden and New York Banks as follows:

It is a pity that the co-operation of the Associated Banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, in upholding the national credit, cannot be secured by the Government except by a wholesale concession to arbitrary and unjust demands, such as have been put forth with a view of constraining Mr. Fessenden to ignore his own mature convictions, and conform to the views of the Associated Bank managers. It cannot be long before [illegible] will say "Call" upon the Government for its loans or Treasury notes—or that it will consent to negotiate loans at the "option" of the Associated Bank managers.

—To illustrate the comparative advantage of investments in Government securities over any other class of paper, the Boston Daily Advertiser publishes the following suggestive statement, which we commend to the consideration of capitalists:

$194,[illegible] in United States stocks, at 104 ⅌ cent, for $173,[illegible]:
Interest received in gold, $14,[illegible], worth ... $37,000
Taxes, State and city ... nothing
Taxes, United States ... [illegible]
Net income ... $36,[illegible]
$173,[illegible] invested in mortgages or other property, giving 6 ⅌ cent, will give, ⅌ ... $10,400
Taxes, State and city, 1½ ⅌ cent on $173,[illegible] ... $2,[illegible]
Taxes, U. S., 5 ⅌ cent on $10,400 ... 1,[illegible]
... 4,180
Net income in paper ... $6,240

—The following table shows the gross earnings of the New York & Erie Railroad for the first six months of the present year:

January	$[illegible]	May	$1,[illegible]
February	[illegible]	June	1,021,975
March	1,1[illegible]		
April	1,[illegible]	Total half year	$6,147,[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following were the closing prices for cash July 19, 1864, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission, Stock and Bond Brokers, 34 Clark street, Chicago:

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.		1st B'd.	2d B'd.
N. Y. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Quicksilver	73½	73½
C. & N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	C. & T.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W. (pfd)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hudson River	137½	137½
Erie pfd	112	112	Ill. Cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill. 6 ⅌ cent war loan bonds	97	[illegible]
M. S. (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6 ⅌ cent coupons	102½	[illegible]
M. S. (gtd.)	[illegible]	[illegible]			
P., Ft. W. & C.	118½	118½	U. S. 6 ⅌ cent bonds 1881	103½	[illegible]
M. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes	104½	[illegible]
C. & A. (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]			
C. & A. (pfd.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 1 yr. cert.	94½	[illegible]
R. I.	109½	[illegible]	American gold	265½	263
Ill. Cent. scrip	12[illegible]	[illegible]			
B. & Q.	12[illegible]	[illegible]			

First Board, dull. Second Board, dull.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 19, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	2,984	3,079
Wheat	27,383	30,[illegible]
Corn	43,145	45,806
Oats	3,862	60,000
Rye	350	....
Flax Seed	3,419	....
Grass Seed	470	65,300
Cured Meat	10,500	....
Beef	....	6
Pork	17	....
Tallow	11,3[illegible]	....
Cattle	510	....
Hides	28,8[illegible]	54,3[illegible]
High Wines	350	13
Salt	4,[illegible]	2,221
Butter	5,300	13,000

The general produce markets to day opened excited and higher in consequence of the advance in gold in New York, but owing to a reaction in gold, they closed weak. The scarcity of money was keenly felt by operators in grain, and the transactions were light in consequence.

Flour was quiet but firm, with sales of about 1,200 brls at $9.75@11.00 for spring extras.

Wheat opened 4c higher, but closed weak at an advance of only 2c on yesterday's prices. About 162,000 bushels were sold, at $2.32 for No. 1 Red winter; $2.27 for No. 2 Red; $2.25@2.28 for No. 1 Spring; 2.17@2.23 for No. 2 Spring; and $1.95 for Rejected Spring—the market closing weak and unsettled at $2.17@2.17½ for No. 2 Spring.

The receipts of new winter wheat are fair, and the quality is excellent—better than for many years past.

Corn opened 3c higher than yesterday, but fell back and closed quiet at an advance of only 1c per bushel. About 100,000 bushels of all grades were sold, at $1.35½@1.37 for No. 1 Corn; $1.34@1.36½ for No. 2 Corn; and $1.27@1.30 for Rejected Corn—the market closing quiet at $1.34½@1.35 for No. 2 Corn in store.

Oats advanced 1c per bushel, with sales of about 33,000 bushels, at 76@78c for No 1 Oats and 75@77c for No 2 Oats—the market closing quiet at the advance.

Highwines were in fair demand and steady, with sales of 900 brls at $1.64½@1.65 for country and city.

Provisions were firm, but there is but a light inquiry. A lot of 500 brls Mess Pork changed hands, but the prices were kept private. Lard is steady, with sales of steam at 18c, and kettle at 18½c.

Freights were dull—only one vessel having been engaged at 12½c for wheat to Kingston.

LATER.

In the afternoon gold rallied slightly and the Wheat market was firmer than at the close of 'Change; but there was very little doing. No 2 Spring was sold in a small way at $2.18@2.19.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 19, 1864.

Quite a number of changes will be noticed in our Dry Goods quotations to-day, mostly showing an appreciation of prices. The market in New York has been quiet during the past few days of monetary excitement, but there has been no disposition to yield among the cotton goods dealers, in sympathy with the decline in the price of gold, produce and other staples; and we doubt if the cotton fabrics can be affected by any panic in that direction. There is no doubt of the scarcity of cotton, and until that fact can be remedied, cotton goods must maintain their present standing, with a continual upward tendency, if any change comes. Our dealers have large and splendid stocks, and are selling to-day at lower figures than the New York market offers.

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Appleton, 4-4	67	Amoskeag A	67
Atlantic, A	[illegible]	Massachusetts, 3-4	[illegible]
Pacific	57	Medford	[illegible]
Cabot, A	57	Portsmouth, 3-4	[illegible]
Eagle	[illegible]	Pepperell, O	[illegible]
Indian Head	[illegible]	" E	[illegible]
Indian Orchard, W	[illegible]	" R	[illegible]
" BB	[illegible]	Pocasset	[illegible]
" C	[illegible]	Stark, A	[illegible]
" A	[illegible]	Waterville	[illegible]
" L	[illegible]	Pepperell, 10-4	1.50

PRINTS.

Sprague, Dark	[illegible]	York	30
Sprague, Light	[illegible]	Richmond, light	[illegible]
Philip Allen, D'k	[illegible]	Richmond, Dark	[illegible]
American Dark	[illegible]	Black and White	[illegible]
Dunnell, Dark	[illegible]	Franklin	[illegible]
Shirting Styles	[illegible]	Lowell, Light	[illegible]
Duchess, B	[illegible]		

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.

Bates	[illegible]	James's Mills	[illegible]
Blackstone	[illegible]	Lonsdale	[illegible]
Hope	[illegible]	New York Mills	[illegible]
Hill	[illegible]	Wamsutta	[illegible]
Hill or Semper Idem	[illegible]	Waltham	[illegible]
James' Mills	[illegible]	Waltham, 4-4	[illegible]
		Red Bank	[illegible]

DELAINES.

Manches'r (old)	[illegible]	Pacific (new)	45
Pacific (old)	[illegible]	All Wool, plain	[illegible]

GINGHAMS.

Scotch Ginghams	[illegible]	Hampden	[illegible]
Lancaster	[illegible]	Glasgow	[illegible]

WOOLEN FLANNELS.

Red Twilled	[illegible]	Blue Twilled	[illegible]
Gray Twilled	[illegible]	Opera Flannels	[illegible]

CANTON FLANNELS.

Hamilton, bl'n, wide	[illegible]	Manchester	[illegible]

TICKS.

Amoskeag, A C A	[illegible]	York, 30-inch	[illegible]
" A	[illegible]	Palmer Co	[illegible]
" B	[illegible]	Albany	[illegible]
" C	[illegible]	Cordis	[illegible]
" D	[illegible]	Whittenton, A A	[illegible]
Swift River	[illegible]		

SHIRTING STRIPES.

Amoskeag, Dark	[illegible]	Whitt'n, D'k C	[illegible]
" Light	[illegible]	" Light C	[illegible]
Uncasville, Dark	[illegible]	Shetucket, Jack	[illegible]
" Light	[illegible]	Everett	[illegible]
		York	[illegible]

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	[illegible]	Pembroke	[illegible]
Hamilton	[illegible]	Clinton	[illegible]
Manchester	[illegible]	Haymaker	[illegible]
York	[illegible]	Washington	[illegible]
Pearl River	[illegible]	Brown, Warren	[illegible]
Easton	[illegible]	" Madison	[illegible]
Providence	[illegible]		

COTTONADES.

New York Mills	[illegible]	Whittenton	[illegible]
Everett	[illegible]	Farm'rs&Mech's	[illegible]

HEAVY DRILLS.

Ameck's, Brown	[illegible]

BLEACHED CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	[illegible]	Pepperell	[illegible]
Bates	[illegible]	Lewiston	[illegible]

SLATE CORSET JEANS.

Lewiston	[illegible]	Pepperell	[illegible]
Bates	[illegible]	Canoe River	[illegible]
Indian Orchard	[illegible]	Amoskeag	[illegible]

SUNDRIES.

Y'l Sack'g, all twl'd	[illegible]	Burlaps	[illegible]
Bro. Crash	[illegible]	Coat. Sp'l Cot'n	[illegible]
Bl'ched do	[illegible]	Wilmantic	[illegible]
		Silesia Lonsdale	[illegible]

COLORED CAMBRICS.

Amoskeag	[illegible]	Washington	[illegible]
Victory	[illegible]	Paper Cambrics	[illegible]

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Gilbert's	[illegible]	Lewis	[illegible]

Trade and Commerce of Chicago.

[From the N. Y. Shipping List, July 16.]

In its short and brilliant career, Chicago has risen to its present high rank of the leading inland city, with a rapidity unprecedented in the history of the world. We have received the Annual Statement of the Trade and Commerce of that city for the year ending 31st March, 1864, compiled by the Secretary of the Board of Trade. It is an elaborate document, and shows in a comprehensive manner the rapid strides which that enterprising city has made from an insignificant town, a quarter of a century ago, to its present commercial greatness. Thus, in 1838, only seventy-eight bushels of grain were shipped from that point, while the quantity, reducing flour to wheat, in 1863-64, was fifty-six and a half millions; and in 1863-64, nearly fifty-five millions of bushels. The progress of the provision trade of Chicago, too, has scarcely a parallel in commercial history. It is only a few years since she not only stood behind Cincinnati, but also St. Louis and Louisville, so far as pork packing was concerned. At present she stands first in both pork and beef packing. There are other branches of trade which we have not space to enlarge upon, in which she also stands unrivalled. The natural causes which have made Chicago the great entrepot between the Northwestern States and the seaboard, are her perfect network of railroads, branching out in all directions, and her admirable location at the foot of Lake Michigan. Her facilities for shipping are unequalled. With the lake trade and its shipments to the seaboard cheaper from Chicago to the East than from any other market in the West; and in the winter season there are four great lines of railroad connecting with the seaboard, striking as far north as Quebec, and as far south as Baltimore.

The Secretary of the Board of Trade remarks that it would be vanity to predict what immense proportions the trade and commerce of Chicago will yet assume. That it will grow with the growth of the Northwest, now in its infancy, there can be no reasonable doubt.

With the integrity of the Republic once more restored, and a settled policy extending to national industry, we may reasonably anticipate great things from the development of trade and commerce in the West. With immense resources, and every facility for their development, equalled only by the energy and enterprise of our people, there is surely no necessity for depending so largely as we do on foreign nations for the comforts and conveniences of life.

Domestic Goods.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, 15th.]

The week opened with a very firm market, and general active in many descriptions of domestic fabrics, prices taking a further upward turn. After a day or two the intense stringency in the money market, and the excitement growing out of political and military affairs, restricted the demand, and buyers took hold much less freely. Toward the close, a few holders who were sorely pressed for money gave way a trifle upon some goods and outside holders came somewhat irregular. As we write, it is impossible to say what turn the market may take from hour to hour. The raw materials (both wool and cotton) are very high, and the goods cannot be made at current rates. Except for this the stringency and disarrangement of the money market would have brought prices down with a run. Many are looking for a further immediate inflation, and prices, and of course higher prices of goods, and this holds large quantities and, under the present financial movement. In the meantime, all parties move cautiously, and none are disposed to operate largely unless induced thereto by the necessities of the hour.

We annex some further particulars of the state of the market in reference to some of the most important domestic fabrics:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.—The regular agents have sold standard heavy sheetings at 70c. and are asking 75c, while it is said that some outside holders have been selling at 69c, net cash. Medium sheetings are quoted in the range of 57@61c, and light at 5[illegible]c.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.—The market is active for a few of the leading makes, which have advanced, and there is some general upward turn, but fully sustained; but there was less general activity, and buying during last of the week. The New York Mills have delivered their goods at 77½c, and fine sheetings are 78@87½c. Other first class fine sheetings are 70@87½c. Sales have been made as high as 80c, but bought at the agents are held at 83c; Stark A could be bought at 81c.

COTTON JEANS.—The Laconia are out of first hands, and are quoted at 80c; Amoskeag light at 49; Naumkeag 52; Androscoggin and Bates 42; Fitzwilliam [illegible].

STRIPES AND TICKS.—These goods have made the largest advance. Amoskeag A C A ticks are quoted at $1.05, A 90, B at 87½, C at 78, D at 73½; York 32 inch ticks 87½, 30 inch 82½; Everett [illegible]. Stripes have gone up to [illegible].

DENIMS.—The York have sold at 77½, and new gone up to 80; the Amoskeag are held at 80; these goods, like very high prices, but they would not pay at current rates for the raw material.

COTTONADES.—The few goods coming forward are taken at advancing rates, about $1.00 being now the price for common to prime.

PRINTED CLOTHS.—Sales have been made at 32c, upwards for 64 square, and holders are very firm, although buyers do not take hold quite so eagerly.

PRINTS.—The Merrimack have been delivering at 40c, with a view of sales for the month; the Cocheco are jobbing at 44; the Spragues are selling regular fancies at 40, pinks and purples at 41; the Mourning and Half Mourning at [illegible]; the American are up to 40 in the regular way, and the shade lower. Allen's have been sold at 37 net for fancies, 36½ for frocks, and 38½; the high colors Richmond are about 37, and the Pacific are [illegible].

GINGHAMS.—The Glasgow have been sold at 35; and we have advanced to 44. The Lancaster have been sold out at the reserved [illegible] price.

ROLLED JACONETS.—The Lodi have been taken at 35; the Warren are held [illegible]; the Lawrence [illegible].

MOUS. DELAINES.—These goods have been advanced to [illegible], and each of the three Companies, Manchester, Pacific, and Hamilton, now have but a limited stock; Many are looking for a further advance to 50c.

CLOTHS.—All descriptions of woolens are higher. Cotton warp cloths have been advanced to $2.50 for No. 1 $2.40 for No. 2, $2.30 for No. 3, and $2.20 for No. 4. All wool cloths are very scarce and high.

CASSIMERES AND SATINETS.—Fancy cassimeres are in good demand at the advance last noticed, and it is difficult to buy any standard qualities in all-wool as low as $2.50. Good qualities in acceptable styles are selling at $2.75@3.00; and extra qualities are bringing $3.37@3.50, many declining to sell even at this range. Army kerseys are nominal, most all coming to market being produced upon contract at rates much below the present cost.

Satinets are firm but moving slowly. Standard are bringing $1.20@1.25½, chiefly the latter rate for good mixed and black, and $1.25 for blue; the better grades sell all the way up to $1.75.

KENTUCKY JEANS.—There has been a further advance, standard having gone up to 87½, and prime to $1.00.

LINSEYS.—The common goods have advanced to 45, half-wool 6-4 linseys to 57@60, and all-wool 5-8 goods to 87.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.—The market is higher, with an increased demand for all descriptions. Sales of army flannels have been made at $1.10 per yard.

LINEN CRASH.—The market is bare, and nearly all the machinery is running upon orders.

CARPETS.—Most of the holders are refusing to name a selling price. The new tariff is enormously high upon carpet wools, and the manufacturers may well pause.

HOSIERY.—There has been a moderate business. The Newark shirts and drawers are selling at $35 for R. F. $38 for R. F. H., $29 for No. 60; the Cohoes at $26 for plain white, $27 for ribbed, $30 for diamond L and $26@27 for plain blue.

SHAWLS.—The assortments are now open. James Roy & Co., of the Watervliet Co. (Troy), have, as usual, the greatest variety of high colors, drabs and mourning, and have also paid especial attention to the smaller sizes for youth. The very high prices of materials for capes and mantillas will make these misses sizes unusually acceptable. The price is about 40 per cent above the closing rates of last season. The best long shawls, 72x144, in high colors and checks are $12.00; do in drab and mourning, $11.50. The Middlesex have opened their long shawls at $14.00. The Walden have a fine display at $11.00. The Peacedale Co. have sold out most of their production within the last thirty days; they hold their in-coming long shawls at $10.50. The Waterville Co. have a desirable assortment, chiefly drab and mourning, at $10.50.

NEW YORK GROCERY MARKET.

FOR THREE DAYS ENDING JULY 16.

CHICORY.—Is quiet but firm at previous rates.

COCOA.—Is scarce. We have only to notice a sale of 80 bags St. Domingo at at 19c, cash, in bond.

COFFEE.—The decline in exchange has checked the export demand, and the inquiry for home use continues quite limited. Prices are still very unsettled, though the large purchases of Rio by the Government has counteracted in a measure the fall in gold. We retain previous quotations, but in the present state of the market they are more or less nominal. The sales are: 11,10 to 12,000 bags Rio, to government at [illegible] in certificates; 186 do, 20c, less 1 ⅌ cent, 60 days; 50 Jamaica at 40c; 198 St. Domingo at [illegible], cash; 200 do, 1,100 Rio and 1,700 Laguayra, in bond, for export, on terms not yet transpired.

FISH.—Dry Cod are firm at the advanced prices, and we note further sales at $7.50 per qtl for George's and $6.75@7.00 for Bank. Mackerel are quiet, but firm; the stock is small and in few hands. Pickled Herring are scarce; a cargo of 1,7[illegible] brls Miramichi sold on private terms, and resales at $5.50. Smoked Herring are also very scarce, and are in request; 1,300 boxes Sealed and No 1 sold to arrive, on terms not made public; we notice, also, 100 brls Scale to arrive at $4.25. There are no Salmon or Shad in the market.

FRUIT.—There is a considerable demand for Almonds and sardines at full and advancing prices; raisins are quiet but firm, and all descriptions are held with confidence. The sales are 600@700 bxs raisins at $5.65@5.80 for layer, as to quality, and $4.40 for bunch, less 2½ ⅌ cent, cash; 1,200 bags Tarragona almonds, 29@30c; 150 bales Languedoc, 30@33c, cash and 4 mos.; 530 brls currants, [illegible]; 50 cases hf. bxs sardines, 45c; 1,100@1,200 do qr. bxs, 2[illegible]c; 25 do, 31c, now held at 36; 500 bags filberts, 18@18½c; 10,000 Cat Island pine apples, $10.00@1[illegible], cash; 300 bags African pea nuts, and 100 do hard shell almonds, on private terms. Dried apples are in demand, with sales of 150,000 lbs at 10½@11½c, cash. By auction, 5,070 bxs Palermo oranges sold at $1.50@3.80; and 2,314 do lemons, $4.00@5.50, cash.

MOLASSES.—The demand has fallen off, and prices are rather in buyers' favor, though no quotable decline has taken place. The sales are 237 hhds Porto Rico at $1.05@1.18; a cargo of 324 hhds and 37 trcs Clayed Cuba, in bond, [illegible] (cash); 10 hhds Cuba Muscovado, 90c; 149 brls Brazilian Syrup, $1.00; 65 do New Orleans, $1 1[illegible]@1.[illegible], 4 mos.; and 4[illegible] hhds English Island, on terms not made public.

RICE.—The stock is reduced, and there is now very little offering out of bond. Prices remain firm. We notice sales of 300 bags Patna and Para at $14.00@14.50, and 300 bu Para Paddy on private terms.

SPICES.—The market has become very quiet, but holders generally evince but little disposition to shade prices. The sales are 25 cases nutmegs at $1.40; 1,000 mats Cassia at 83c; 150 bags pepper at 47c; 20 bales cloves at 64½c cash, and 40 cases nutmegs on terms not transpired.

SUGAR.—A decline in gold of 25@35 per cent, and a corresponding falling off in exchange, has caused the withdrawal of shippers from the market, and, with a continued and severe stringency in financial circles, the inquiry for home use has become quite limited, and prices have given way ½@¾c ⅌ lb. At the close, fair to good refining Cuba was quoted at 20¾@21c. Refined descriptions are also dull, and a little lower. We quote other than Stuart's, hard white, 31½c; soft do, 29@29½; and yellow, 26@27½ net. The sales of raw are 961 hhds Cuba at 21@23¾c; 171 do, in bond, 13½@16½, cash; 152 do Porto Rico, 22½@23½c; 115 do and 265 brls do, in bulk, 13, cash; 37 hhds Martinique, 22@23; 71 New Orleans, 24½; 251 bxs Havana, 22½@24c; and 129 hhds Cuba on private terms. At the fire in Brooklyn yesterday about 1,000 hhds and 200 bxs were destroyed. The stock last evening was 60,715 hhds, 44,639 bxs, and 70,033 bags, and 1,558 hhds Melado.

STARCH.—We note a sale of 150 casks potato, to arrive, at 9c, cash.

TEA.—There is considerable inquiry, though somewhat checked yesterday, and the market is firm at improving prices, holders being strengthened by the free shipments to Europe, mostly of green, which it is said will be increased unless prices advance materially or exchange decline. The sales are 700 half chests green from first hands, and from second hands 517 do, 2,000 do uncolored Japan, 371 do Souchong, and 4,116 do Oolong. We are indebted for the following statement of stock to Messrs. Booth & Brother:

Stock of direct and indirect import in the hands of importers, and held on speculation, New York, July 1, 1864.

	Half chests.	lb each.	Pounds.
Hyson	17,0[illegible]	60	5[illegible]
Young Hyson	[illegible]	60	[illegible]
Hyson Skin	2,[illegible]	50	[illegible]
Twankay	7,5[illegible]	60	[illegible]
Gunpowder	18,7[illegible]	60	[illegible]
Imperial	10,0[illegible]	60	[illegible]
Japan "Uncolored"	34,7[illegible]	40	1,[illegible]
Total Green	109,[illegible]		7,8[illegible]
Souchong and Congou	15,08[illegible]	40	[illegible]
Oolong	1[illegible]	40	[illegible]
Ankoi	[illegible]	50	[illegible]
Orange Pekoe	2,116	50	[illegible]
Powchong "Singapore"	9,1[illegible]	31	[illegible]
Total Black	177,1[illegible]		6,[illegible]

—[Shipping List, July 16.

Crops and the Chinch Bug in Wisconsin.

The Kenosha Telegraph says the crops thereabouts have improved much. Some wheat will yield a full average crop, though the chinch bug is doing some damage. Hay is better than was anticipated ten days ago. Corn and potatoes are growing rapidly, and pasture is getting abundant.

The Janesville Gazette says that in that vicinity the chinch bug is much less injurious to wheat, but in other parts the chinch bug is much more so than it was. It says that one farmer stopped the progress of the varmints by overplowing a path round his field, and dropping coal tar over it. In it the bugs could not pass. When they attempted a flank movement, they tumbled into the pits prepared for them.

The Baraboo Republic tells a story of a man living near that village who claims to have killed between thirty and forty bushels of bugs in his orchard.

The Hudson Star says that the recent rains have brought forward the St. Croix county crops to an unprecedented manner. Early sowed small grain, which at one time, promised a total failure, has, in a measure recovered, and bids fair for half crop, while later sowed fields, especially on "breaking," promise a medium crop. Late sowed grain would not germinate and cannot mature. Corn, after a time, was almost ready for general failure, is growing with the weeds, and corn and potatoes are looking well.

The Clark county Advocate says the drought there has been relieved, and grass and wheat crops will be greatly improved, while oats, corn and potatoes promise a full yield.

The Mauston Star says the drought and fires have ruined the prospects for a cranberry crop thereabouts, but they improved so rapidly that if not destroyed by the chinch bug, it will yield nearly an average crop. Corn never looked better, is strong, thrifty, and much further advanced than usual at this season. Grass is coming forward at a rate that even the oldest inhabitant never considered possible; in fact crops of all kinds look glorious.

The Waupun Times says grain prospects in that vicinity are much more flattering than it seemed possible they could be two or three weeks ago. Corn is doing remarkably well, oats are looking up, and wheat will doubtless be over half a crop.

The Island City Times leans toward the conclusion that in the vicinity of Neenah and Menasha a more than an average crop of all farm produce, except hay, will be harvested this year. The weather has lately been most auspicious for grain.

The Berlin Courant says Winter Wheat in that region is doing a good crop. Corn promises fully an average, in many places it looks superb. Spring Wheat and Oats look decidedly mixed. In some sections it will scarcely pay for harvesting, but yielding more than 5 bushels to an acre. On the prairies it will yield 8 or 10, subject to reduction by chinch bugs.

The Wisconsin Lumberman says: Portage county will furnish considerable grain except wheat, which seems to be destroyed by chinch bugs. Rye is ready to cut and promises a good yield; potatoes and corn look fine. Grass on most meadows is fair.

The Delavan Patriot says: "We have never known a season in Walworth county, during a residence of some ten years, when the harvest was so poor as we are compelled to believe it will be this present one. During the past ten days we have traveled some, and have seen a good many farms in different parts of the county, and when we say that the crops are a failure, we do not exaggerate."

The West Bend Post speaks encouragingly of the crops in that section since the late rains, and says nothing whatever of the chinch bug.

THE WEATHER AND CROP PROSPECT.—We have just had another week of the most delightful growing weather; rain and sunshine alternately, and vegetation making the most wonderful advancement under its invigorating influence. Our farmers, who two weeks ago despaired of getting grain enough to bread their own families, now rejoice in the prospect of having enough and to spare. Winter wheat generally looks well. The straw is not tall, but it is well headed. The spring wheat cannot, we think, make more than half a crop. Oats, perhaps, will be a little better than that. Peas promise pretty well, and corn and potatoes look finely. The great loss is our hay crop, which is really next to nothing. The clover fields have yielded half a crop; but the season is now very favorable for a second crop.—[Manitowoc Tribune.

RAVAGES OF THE CHINCH BUG.—A great many letters were received on Thursday by business men from various portions of the State, all of which concur in representing the ravages of the chinch bug as threatening almost the entire destruction of the wheat crop. Eight or ten days ago we were inclined to believe that we had heard the worst complaints of the bug, which did not appear to amount to much when harvest came around, but this year the assurance of its presence, in countless quantities, all over the State, are so persistent and uniform that we apprehend the danger is pretty much as stated.—[Milwaukee Sentinel, 18th.

THE CROPS.—A great many fields of grain in this county have been almost ruined by the chinch bug, and it is doubted by some whether wheat enough will be raised in the county to bread it, while great fears are entertained of damage to oats and corn. Some specimens of wheat, rye, etc., however, to be seen at our office, from the farm of Mr. W. B. Grubb, five miles west of town, show that the grain is not all ruined. The heads are large and well filled. His grain is all drilled in, the bug has molested it but little, and it promises a good yield. His winter wheat is ripe and looks very well indeed.—[Madison Journal, 18th.

WOOL.

MICHIGAN.

PONTIAC.—This is much the largest wool market on the line of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad. It is claimed that there is more, if not the best wool in the State, sold here. Mr. Walter Trowbridge sold to A. B. Matthews on the 30th of June, 13 full-blooded Saxony fleeces, weighing 292 lbs, for $1.10 ⅌ lb. At that time Mr. Matthews was giving for best Spanish clips 95c. This is 210 ⅌ lb higher than Spanish. Dealers estimate that one-half of the clip has been bought that naturally comes to this market. There has been bought of new clip 377,[illegible] lbs; Wm H. Stout, 1[illegible] lbs; J. C. Goodsill, 8,500 lbs, av. 95c; Jennings & [illegible]; L. N. Howard, 2[illegible]; now paying 90 to 98c; [illegible], now paying 93 to 98c; Geo. H. Smith, 23,000 lbs, av. 92c; C. Adams & Co, [illegible] lbs, av 84c, now paying 91 @94c; Davis & Spaulding, 4,000 lbs, av 90c; A. B. Matthews, 32,000 lbs, av 92c, now paying 93 to 98c; Walter E. Foster, 21,000 lbs, av 95c; A. Burt, 9,000 lbs, av 94c; N. B. Colvin, 4,000 lbs, av 90c, now paying 93 to 98c; L. S. Butterfield, 10,000 lbs, av 92c, now paying 93 to 98c.

TECUMSEH.—This is the wool market for parts of the counties of Genesee, Shiawassee and Livingston. Dealers estimate that three-quarters of the new clip is taken from the farmers of this county at this place. The whole amount bought is 130,000 lbs. H. Burdsill, 37,000 lbs, av 93c; W. B. Armes, 5,000 lbs, av 90c, now paying 95 to 98c; A. Wakeman, 20,000 lbs, av 93c; H. Roach, 30,000 lbs, av 97c; R. Ayers 20,000 lbs; G. Decker of Flint, 8,000 lbs, av 95c, now paying 90 to 98c. Paying $1.00 for white wheat.

FLINT.—The wool of parts of the counties of Genesee, Lapeer, and Shiawassee, is marketed at this place. Three-quarters of the clip, it is estimated, has been bought. The whole amount bought is about 400,000 lbs. Mr. Body, of this place is the largest buyer. He has taken 211,500 lbs at an average of 91c.

WOOL ON THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The following prices were paid on the 15th inst:

Niles	[illegible]	Dexter	90@9[illegible]c
Dowagiac	90@95c	Parma	9[illegible]c
Decatur	85@90c	Jackson	90@95c
Lawton	90@90c	Grass Lake	90@9[illegible]c
Kalamazoo	90@$1.00	Chelsea	9[illegible]c
Galesburg	90@96c	Detroit	9[illegible]c
Battle Creek	90@$1.00	Ann Arbor	90@9[illegible]c
Marshall	90@$1.00	Ypsilanti	90@95c

IONIA.—The amount of wool taken here, new clip, is 129,000 lbs. Barbers & Page, 35,000 lbs, av 93c, now paying 95 to 98c; E. N. Dye, 20,000 lbs, av 91c, now paying 93 to 98c; H. Cooper & Co, 15,000 lbs, av 95c, now paying 95 to 98c; Van [illegible] & Co, 30,000 lbs, av 91c, now paying 95 to 98c; J. L. Freeman, 14,000; H. G. Wilson, 15,000 lbs, av 9[illegible]c, now paying 95 to 98c; [illegible] Johnson & Sherman, 5,000 lbs, av 9[illegible]c, now paying [illegible].

GRAND RAPIDS.—The following are the names of buyers and amounts of wool, new clip, taken at this place:

B. Grinnell	$18,000
B. Miller	[illegible]
Livingston & Witbey	[illegible]
Other parties	[illegible]
W. Hinsdell	[illegible]

Prices have averaged from 75c to $1.00. Are now paying 85c to $1.00.

NEW YORK WOOL MARKET FOR THREE DAYS, ENDING JULY 16.—Business has been moderate, the stringency in the money market somewhat interfering with the execution of orders, and so rendering the market for the moment less active. There has been some demand for investment, but in consequence of the fact that large parcels recently bought up on speculation, what has been offered is in process of being held by the [illegible]. In the meantime, the new duties on foreign wool are having the effect to keep down imports. The stock of foreign is light, and some holders, it is said, contemplate making shipments to England, the current rates of exchange enabling them to do so advantageously. [illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of 1c storage per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 19, 1864.

FREIGHTS—GRAIN FREIGHTS—Dull and heavy. Owing to the uncertain state of the markets there is very little doing by shippers. The engagements to-day were:—To KINGSTON—Schr. Selkirk, with wheat, at 12½c.

"LAKE AND RAIL" FREIGHTS.—There is very little doing and rates are steady. We quote:

Flour to Boston, lake and rail	$1.[illegible]
Flour to New York, lake and rail	1.1[illegible]
Provisions to New York, lake and rail, ⅌ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Provisions to N. Y., all water, ⅌ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Flour to Montreal, all water	[illegible]
Pork to Montreal, all water	[illegible]
Flour to Montreal, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Pork to Montreal, via Sarnia	1.[illegible]
Flour to Portland, via Sarnia	1.[illegible]
Flour to Boston, via Sarnia	1.[illegible]
Flour to Buffalo, all lake	[illegible]

The rates to Montreal, noted above, to be paid in gold or Canada currency.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Steady. We quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	0.[illegible]	1.[illegible]
" rail and Lake Erie	0.[illegible]	1.[illegible]
To Boston, all rail	0.[illegible]	1.[illegible]
" rail and Lake Erie	0.[illegible]	1.[illegible]
To Portland, all rail	0.[illegible]	1.[illegible]
To Montreal, all rail	0.[illegible]	1.[illegible]
To Buffalo, all rail	0.[illegible]	0.[illegible]
" rail and Lake Erie	0.[illegible]	0.[illegible]
To Baltimore, all rail	0.[illegible]	1.[illegible]
To Philadelphia, all rail	0.75	1.[illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day, 2,984 brls; shipped, 3,079 brls. The receipts and shipments during the week and since the 1st of January compare as follows:

Received last week, brls	32,970
" corresponding week, 1863	1[illegible]
" season of 1864	6[illegible]
" corresponding period, 1863	706,[illegible]
Shipped last week	[illegible]
" corresponding week, 1863	[illegible]
" season of 1864	61[illegible]
" corresponding period, 1863	614,[illegible]

The market for Flour during the week has ruled exceedingly quiet, and we note a decline of about 25c per brl since the date of our last weekly review. The sales were as follows:

DAILY TRANSACTIONS IN FLOUR DURING THE WEEK.

Date.	Barrels sold.	White Winter extras.	Red Winter extras.	Spring extras.
July 13	300	@	@	11.00@11.50
" 14	800	12.[illegible]@[illegible]	@	9.[illegible]@10.50
" 15	300	@	@	9.75@[illegible]
" 16	1,0[illegible]	11.[illegible]	10.00@	9.00@11.00
" 18	600	11.[illegible]	@	9.[illegible]@11.50
" 19	1,200	@	@	7.[illegible]@11.00

TO-DAY the sales were:—[illegible] brls "Legal Tender" white winter on p. t.; 300 brls good spring Extra at $11.00; 100 brls "Sisal" at $9.75; 300 brls fair spring Extra at $10.00; 200 brls unsound at $8.00.

We quote the closing prices for flour as follows:

St. Louis and Southern Ill. White Winters	$11.[illegible]@13.75
White Winter extras	10.00@11.50
Mixed Red and White extras	12.[illegible]@11.00
Red Winter extras	10.[illegible]@11.00
Winter superfine	9.50@9.75
Spring extras, very choice	11.50@11.35
do do good to choice	10.00@11.00
do do fair to good	9.75@10.[illegible]
do do common to medium	9.2[illegible]@9.75
Spring superfine	9.00@9.50
Rye Flour	9.00@9.50

CORN MEAL—There is a fair demand and the market is firm. We quote:

Kiln-dried Corn Meal, ⅌ brl	none.
Fine Corn Meal, ⅌ ton	$5[illegible]@52.00
Coarse Corn Meal, ⅌ ton	48.00@49.00

BRAN AND MIDDLINGS—In good demand with a light supply. We quote:

Fine Middlings, ⅌ ton	$35.00@40.00
Coarse Middlings, ⅌ ton	30.00@
Bran and Shorts, ⅌ ton	23.5[illegible]@[illegible]

Sales to-day—20 tons Bran in bulk on track at $23.50.

WHEAT—Received to-day, 27,383 bu; shipped, 30,[illegible] bu. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the week and since Jan. 1:

Received last week, bu	3[illegible],728
" corresponding week, 1863	[illegible]
" season of 64	3,[illegible]
" cor. period '63	3,[illegible]
Shipped last week	1[illegible]
" corresponding week 1863	167,8[illegible]
" season of 64	3,[illegible]
" cor. period '63	5,[illegible]

The market during the week has been very irregular owing to changes in the gold market, and quotations show a decline on last week of [illegible] per bushel. The following table shows the transactions:

DAILY TRANSACTIONS IN WHEAT DURING THE WEEK.

Date.	Bushels sold.	No. 1 Spring.	No. 2 Spring.	Rejected Spring.
July 13	100,000	2.[illegible]@2.[illegible]	2.[illegible]@2.21	1.91@
" 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	2.1[illegible]@2.1[illegible]	1.9[illegible]@
" 15	[illegible]	2.[illegible]	2.1[illegible]@2.1[illegible]	[illegible]
" 16	1[illegible]	[illegible]	2.[illegible]	1.8[illegible]@1.90
" 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.90@1.91
" 19	160,000	2.2[illegible]@2.28	2.1[illegible]@2.1[illegible]	1.95@

TO-DAY the market opened excited and 4@5c higher than yesterday, but owing to a reported decline in gold, the advance was not sustained—prices closing heavy at an advance of only 2c per bushel. Sales were:—WINTER WHEAT IN STORE—1,500 bu new No 1 Red at $2.37; 5,000 bu new No. 1 Red at $2.32. SPRING WHEAT IN STORE—10,000 bu No. 1 Spring at $2.[illegible]; [illegible] bu do at $2.25; [illegible] bu No. 2 Spring at $2.[illegible]; [illegible] bu do at $2.21½; 16,000 bu do at $2.21; 45,000 bu do at $2.20; 5,000 bu do at $2.19½; 1,000 bu do at $2.1[illegible]; [illegible] bu do at $2.19; 35,000 bu do at $2.18; 3,000 bu do at $2.17½; 3,000 bu do at $2.17; 4,000 bu Rejected Spring at $1.95—market closing [illegible] for No. 2 Spring.

The quality of the new winter wheat now being received is excellent—the berry being full and dry. It is decidedly the best we have had for some years.

CORN—Received to-day, 43,145 bu; shipped 45,806 bu. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past week, and since the 1st of January:

Received last week, bu	313,[illegible]
" corresponding week, 1863	[illegible]
" season of 1864	[illegible]
" corresponding period, 1863	[illegible]
Shipped last week, brls	[illegible]
" corresponding week, 1863	[illegible]
" season of 1864	[illegible]
" corresponding period, 1863	[illegible]

The market during the week has been very irregular, and prices close at a decline on the week of [illegible] per bushel. The transactions were as follows:

DAILY TRANSACTIONS IN CORN DURING THE WEEK.

Date.	Bu sold.	No 1 Corn.	No. 2 Corn.	Rej. Corn.
July 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 14	125,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 16	100,000	1.31	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 18	1[illegible]	1.3[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 19	100,000	1.3[illegible]	1.3[illegible]	1.2[illegible]

The market to-day opened 3c higher, but owing to the receipt of the gold dispatches it closed weak at an improvement of only 1c. Sales were: CORN IN STORE—2,000 bu No. 1 Corn at $1.37; [illegible] bu do at $1.36½; [illegible] bu No 2 Corn at $1.36; [illegible] bu do at $1.35; [illegible] bu do at $1.34½; [illegible] bu Rejected Corn at $1.30; [illegible]—market closing at [illegible] for No 2 Corn.

OATS—Received to-day, 3,862 bu; shipped, 60,000 bu. The following table shows the comparative receipts and shipments during the week and season:

Received last week, bu	2[illegible]
" corresponding week 1863	[illegible]
" season of 1864	2,[illegible]
" corresponding period 1863	[illegible]
Shipped last week, bu	[illegible]
" corresponding week 1863	1[illegible]
" season of 1864	[illegible]
" corresponding period 1863	2,[illegible]

The market for Oats during the week has ruled quiet, and we note a decline of [illegible] per bushel. The following table shows the sales:

DAILY TRANSACTIONS IN OATS DURING THE WEEK.

Date.	Bushels sold.	No. 1 Oats.	No. 2 Oats.	Rejected Oats.
July 13	10,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO-DAY the market was 1@2c higher, but not very active. Sales were: 15,000 bu No. 1 Oats in store at 78c; 1,000 bu do at 78½c; 7,000 bu do at 77c; 5,000 bu No. 2 Oats at 76c; 5,000 bu do (in A. D. and F. & Co.) at 75c—the market closing quiet at 78c for No. 1.

RYE—Received to-day, 350 bu; shipped none. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past week and since the first of January:

Received last week, bu	[illegible]
" corresponding week, 1863	[illegible]
" since January 1, 1864	1[illegible]
" corresponding period, 1863	[illegible]
Shipped last week, bu	[illegible]
" corresponding week, 1863	[illegible]
" since Jan. 1, 1864	[illegible]
" corresponding period, 1863	[illegible]

The market during the week has ruled quiet and somewhat irregular—the sales of No. 1 at a range of $1.[illegible]@1.60. TO-DAY the sales were: 400 bu No. 1 Rye in store at $1.[illegible].

BARLEY—Received to-day, none. The following is a comparative table of the receipts and shipments for the week and season:

Received last week, bu	[illegible]
" corresponding week, 1863	[illegible]
" since Jan. 1, 1864	[illegible]
" corresponding period, 1863	[illegible]
Shipped last week, bu	[illegible]
" corresponding week, 1863	[illegible]
" since Jan 1, 1864	[illegible]
" corresponding period, 1863	[illegible]

The market has been very dull and almost entirely neglected. With the exception of a few lots sold by sample at $1.40@1.55, there have been no sales during the week, and prices are nominal.

ASHES—Potashes are in fair demand and firm at 9@9½c. Babbitt's Pure Potash in cans is ready at [illegible].

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $3.90@3.95 per gallon.

BUTTER—Received to-day, 5,300 lbs, shipped, 13,000 lbs. Market moderately active and firm. We quote:

Prime Dairy, in crocks and tubs	31@35c
Shipping Butter, in firkins	28@30c
Grease Butter	[illegible]

Sales to-day: 24 firkins prime at 33c; 150 kegs good at 30c.

BEANS—Market quiet and almost nominal at $2.[illegible] per bushel.

BROOM CORN—The receipts are very light, the old crop being nearly exhausted, and the market is firm but quiet and almost entirely nominal at $1.75 per ton.

We are informed by a party who is raising one thousand acres of Broom Corn in this State, that the crop looks unusually well and one fair to make a large yield. From present appearances it will command high prices.

BROOMS—Market active and in limited supply. Prices firm and unchanged. We quote:

Common	$3.00@3.25
Medium	3.5[illegible]@4.00
Extra	4.25@4.50

BEESWAX—In very limited supply with a fair demand. Market firm at 75@80c per lb.

BRICKS—Market active and very firm at previous quotations. Contract orders still engross the entire supply. On Fire Bricks we note an advance of $[illegible] per thousand. We quote:

Common ⅌ M	$8.50@9.00
Pressed ⅌ M	17.00@18.00
Fire Bricks	65.00@70.00

BAGGING—Market generally quiet but with the exception of the Dry Goods market prices rule extremely firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Stark A	$1.[illegible]
Montour A, seamless	1.[illegible]
Hamlet A, seamless	1.[illegible]
Waverly A, seamless	1.15
Chicago A, seamless	[illegible]
Longwood A	[illegible]
Manchester A, sewed linen	[illegible]
Old Exchange A, sewed linen	[illegible]
Extra Heavy A	[illegible]
Empire City, sewed linen	[illegible]
Garden City, sewed linen	[illegible]
Burlaps, four bu	[illegible]
Gunnies, five bu	[illegible]
" four bu	[illegible]
" two bu	[illegible]
Flour Sacks, ⅛ brls, cotton	[illegible]
" ¼ " linen	[illegible]
" ½ " cotton	[illegible]
" " "	[illegible]
Wool Sacks, heavy	1.10

COAL—With a more limited supply during the past week, prices have advanced on soft coals. Brier Hill and Ormsby $1.00 per ton and on Cleveland $1.00 per ton. The receipts of hard coals have been unprecedentedly small, and at present there are poor prospects of the deficiency in stocks being made up during the present season. Dealers are unable to supply present orders, although a further advance of $2.00 per ton has been established. We quote:

Erie—Brookfield	$14.00
do Ormsby	14.50
CLEVELAND—Briar Hill	14.00
do Mineral Ridge	14.00
do Willow Bank	[illegible]
Blossburg	[illegible]
Lump Lehigh	[illegible]
Lackawanna, prepared	[illegible]
Scranton	[illegible]
Pittston	[illegible]
Illinois	7.00@8.00

CANDLES—The restricted supply of tallow, and the advance upon materials and labor, has given considerable firmness to the market. With a limited supply prices continue very firm at our present quotations. We quote:

Stearine	[illegible]
Pressed	[illegible]
Star Candles No. 1	[illegible]
Star Candles No. 2	[illegible]

CHEESE—There has been a fair degree of activity in the market, with a small supply. At previous quotations prices rule firm with an upward tendency. We quote:

Hamburg	18@19c
Western Reserve	18@19c
Western State	[illegible]

COFFEE—There has been little activity in the market. With diminished stocks and a limited supply, prices have more nearly approximated with New York rates. We note the following advance in prices during the week: On Santos, 3c ⅌ lb; on Java, 5c ⅌ lb; and on Rio, 4c. At present quotations the market is firm, but quiet. We quote:

Santos, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Java, O. G., in mats	[illegible]
Rio, fair to good	[illegible]
Rio, choice to prime	[illegible]

COOPERAGE—The market has been generally quiet. At the present high cost of labor, with a small supply, prices rule very firm, but with no change on previous quotations. We quote:

Pork Barrels	$[illegible]
Lard Tierces	[illegible]
Whisky Barrels	[illegible]
Flour Barrels, flat hoops	[illegible]
Flour Barrels, round hoops	[illegible]
Half Barrels	[illegible]
Lard Kegs	[illegible]
Butter Kegs	[illegible]
Liquor Kegs, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Tight Barrels, Staves and Headings	[illegible]
Flour Barrel Staves and Square Headings	[illegible]
Pork Barrel Staves and Circle Headings	[illegible]
Flat Hoops	[illegible]
Coal Hoops	[illegible]
Poor Hickory Poles	[illegible]
Flour Barrel Poles	[illegible]

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—There has been a fair amount of activity in the market during the past week. The high rates of gold and exchange are having more than ordinary influence in the market. On present rates has shown a considerable advance; on nearly all descriptions of Drugs, and a very firm feeling with an upward tendency. Peace Medicines are now on a hand, and the cost of all the materials employed, and the advance in cost of labor, very firm, and increasing in price. All Oils are in limited supply and very firm. On Glycerine we note an advance of 10 per cent from previous quotations. We quote:

Aloes, Socotrine, ⅌ lb	1.[illegible]	Gum Trag Sorts	[illegible]
Alum	[illegible]	do flake	1.[illegible]
Annatto	[illegible]	do Trag flake	1.[illegible]
Arsenic, pow	[illegible]	do Myrr	[illegible]
Arrowroot Jam.	[illegible]	do Opium	1[illegible]
do Ber.	[illegible]	Ipecac	[illegible]
Bal. Copavia	1.[illegible]	Indigo	1.7[illegible]
Bal. Tolu	[illegible]	Iodine	[illegible]
Bi-carb Soda	11@1[illegible]	Iodide Potas.	[illegible]
Bi-arb Potash	[illegible]	Jalap	[illegible]
Borax refined	[illegible]	Juniper Berry	[illegible]
Camphor do	1.[illegible]	Morphine	[illegible]
Copperas Am.	[illegible]	Oil, Castor	[illegible]
Cream Tartar	1.1[illegible]	Quicksilver	[illegible]
Cubebs	1.[illegible]	Quinine	[illegible]
Glue, white	[illegible]	Vitriol blue	[illegible]
Glu. com	11@[illegible]	Soda Ash	[illegible]
Aqua Ammonia	[illegible]	Sal Soda	[illegible]
Chrystal Silicate of Soda	[illegible]	Glauber Salts	[illegible]
		Caustic Soda	[illegible]
		Carb. Ammonia	[illegible]

EGGS—The market has been in fair supply during the week, and with a moderate demand prices have had little change, ranging from 14@15c per doz. To-day we note sales of 3 brls at 14c per doz; 1 brl at 14c; 2 brls at 15c per doz.

FISH—WHITEFISH—The market has been in much better supply, and prices have ruled easier, but with no change on previous quotations. TROUT, in fair supply, have declined 25c ⅌ half brl. MACKEREL have been in fair supply with a decline of 50c ⅌ half brl, on No. 2 and 3. CODFISH have been in limited demand with a good supply; market firm and unchanged. PICKLED HERRINGS, with a fair supply, have declined 50c ⅌ brl, other descriptions remaining firm at previous quotations. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, hf brls	[illegible]
No. 2 Whitefish, hf brls	[illegible]
No. 1 Trout, hf brls	[illegible]
No. 2 Trout, hf brls	[illegible]
No. 1 Mackerel, new, ⅌ hf brl	[illegible]
No. 2 Mackerel, new, ⅌ hf brl	[illegible]
No. 3 Mackerel, new, ⅌ hf brl, large	[illegible]
No. 1 Mackerel, new kits	[illegible]
No. 2 Mackerel, new kits	[illegible]
Family kits	[illegible]
Family Mackerel, hf brls	[illegible]
Codfish, George's Bank, ⅌ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Codfish, Grand Bank, ⅌ 100 lbs	[illegible]
No. 1 Dried Herring, ⅌ box	[illegible]
Scaled Herring, ⅌ box	[illegible]
Pickled Herrings, round	[illegible]
No. 1 Lake Herring	[illegible]
No. 2 Lake Herring	[illegible]
Dutch Herrings, ⅌ keg	[illegible]

FEATHERS—Market still in small supply, with an active demand, especially for prime. Prices rule very firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Prime Live Geese Feathers	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]

FRUITS—With the advance of the summer season, Green Fruits have been in more abundant supply. GREEN APPLES are in liberal receipt and sell at $7.50 ⅌ brl. WHORTLEBERRIES have been in better supply this week, owing to the refreshing showers which have fallen. CHERRIES are more scarce, the best of the season having passed away. CURRANTS are in plentiful supply, with a very limited demand. Prices weak and declining. LEMONS and ORANGES in good supply, with a fair demand. Market tolerably firm at present quotations. TOMATOES in more liberal supply, with a good demand. We quote:

Green Apples, ⅌ brl	$[illegible]@7.50
Whortleberries, ⅌ bu	[illegible]
Cherries, ⅌ bu	[illegible]
Gooseberries, ⅌ bu	[illegible]
Currants, ⅌ bu	[illegible]
Lemons, ⅌ box	[illegible]
Oranges, ⅌ box	[illegible]
Raspberries	[illegible]
Tomatoes, ⅌ bu box	[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—APPLES—With a more limited supply the market has been more active and prices have ruled firmer, with a strong upward tendency. RASPBERRIES in nominal supply, and firm at present quotations. BLACKBERRIES in small supply and unchanged. CHERRIES—receipts very small, with little inquiry. FOREIGN FRUITS—Under the influence of the high rates of gold are still very firm, with an advance of 12½c ⅌ lb on Layers. On almonds, soft, we also note an advance of 5c ⅌ lb. SARDINES are in good demand with a fair supply. We quote:

Apples, Southern, ⅌ lb	10 @ 11
Apples, Michigan and Ohio	10½@ 11
Apples, N. Y.	[illegible]
Raspberries	[illegible]
Blackberries	[illegible]
Cherries	[illegible]
Unpared Peaches, halves	[illegible]
Pared Peaches	[illegible]

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Raisins—Layers ⅌ box	$5.50 @5.75
Raisins—M. R., ⅌ box	5.[illegible]@[illegible]
Currants, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Figs—Smyrna, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Almonds, soft, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Almonds, hard, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Prunes, Turkish, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Pears, Bohemian, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Sardines, halves	[illegible]
Sardines, quarters	[illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 350 brls; shipped, 13 brls. The market during the week has ruled quiet and 3@4c lower. The following table shows the transactions:

DAILY TRANSACTIONS IN HIGHWINES DURING THE WEEK.

Date.	Brls. Sold.	Price.
July 13	4[illegible]	$1.65 @1.65½
" 14	[illegible]	1.65
" 15	[illegible]	1.61 @1.6[illegible]
" 16	1,1[illegible]	1.61 @1.6[illegible]
" 18	[illegible]	1.64 @1.65
" 19	900	1.64½@1.65

TO-DAY there was a fair demand and the market ruled steady; sales were: 500 brls city in lots at $1.65; [illegible] at $1.64½.

HOPS—There is very little activity in the market, with a fair supply. Prices rule tolerably firm at previous quotations. We quote:

New York, prime qualities	[illegible]
do inferior	[illegible]
Western, new fair to prime	[illegible]

HAY—The protracted dry weather has caused more than usual scarcity in the market during the week. The copious showers which have fallen since Saturday, give fair promise of removing the deficiency in the crops, which has been felt so widely. At present quotations the market is very active and firm. We quote:

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Timothy, beater pressed	$20.00@21.00
Timothy, loose pressed	1[illegible]
Timothy, loose	1[illegible]
Prairie, loose pressed	1[illegible]@17.00
Prairie, loose	1[illegible]

RETAIL PRICES.

Timothy, beater pressed	$24.00@26.00
Timothy, loose pressed	22.00@23.00
Timothy, loose	1[illegible]
Prairie, loose pressed	19.[illegible]@20.00
Prairie, loose	[illegible]

HIDES—There has been a fair demand for Green Salted and Dry Flint Hides during the week, and with a good Eastern demand the market has ruled very firm, with an advance of ½c on Green Salted, and 1c on Dry Flint on previous quotations. We quote:

Green Salted, trimmed	1[illegible]
Green Salted, part cured, trimmed	1[illegible]
Dry Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Dry Flint	[illegible]
Kip, Green Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Calf, Green Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Kip and Calf Murrains	[illegible]

IRON—The market during the past week has been very active, but with the extreme firmness of Pig Iron, all descriptions of manufactured Iron rule very firm with a strong upward tendency. We quote:

Flat Bar, Iron	[illegible]
Flat Bar, Charcoal	[illegible]
Hoop Iron	[illegible]
Sheet Iron	[illegible]
Sheet Iron, Charcoal	[illegible]
Sheet Iron, Galvanized	[illegible]
Norway Nail Rods	[illegible]
Horse Shoe	[illegible]
Plow Steel	[illegible]
Round and Square, Sable	[illegible]
Round and Square, Charcoal	[illegible]
Cast Steel	[illegible]
Spring Steel	[illegible]
Hoop and Band Iron	[illegible]
Russia, No. 1	[illegible]
Plow Cut Steel	[illegible]

PIG IRON—There is a fair amount of activity in the market, with a very limited supply. Scotch Pig is extremely scarce, and quoted nominally at $[illegible] ⅌ ton. Other kinds are held very firm at present quotations. Dealers complain that they can not buy, but buy sparingly to supply their own customers, and for cash only. We quote:

Scotch Pig, No. 1	$[illegible]
Wm. Iron, No. 1	[illegible]
Wm. Iron, No. 2	[illegible]
Union Pig Iron, A No. 1	[illegible]
Union Pig Iron, No. 2	77.50
Union Pig Iron, B No. 2	75.00

LEAD AND SHOT—With continued scarcity in the supply, we notice further advance of $[illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs on Bar and Pig Lead, and of 75c ⅌ bag on Shot. At present quotations the market rules very firm. We quote:

Bar Lead	$21.00@[illegible]
Pig Lead	[illegible]
Drop Shot	[illegible]
Buck Shot	5.85@5.90

LIME AND STUCCO—There has been increased activity in the market during the past week. The supply of Lime is rather restricted for the demand, and prices rule correspondingly firm. On Stucco we notice an advance of 25c on previous quotations, and on Marble Dust of 50c per brl. We quote:

Lime in bulk	$1.25@1.50
Lime in brls	[illegible]
Water Lime	[illegible]
Rosendale cement	[illegible]
Louisville cement	[illegible]
Nova Scotia Plaster	[illegible]
Plasterers Hair ⅌ bu	[illegible]
Marble Dust, ⅌ brl	[illegible]
Land Plaster, ⅌ ton	[illegible]
Stucco, ⅌ brl	[illegible]

LEATHER—The general trade has been dull during the week, but large manufacturers and dealers are buying liberally, there being a general feeling of confidence in still higher prices. In Hemlock stock there is a good demand for Harness and Line, with a limited supply. Kip, Calf and Upper are in small supply and extremely firm. Sole Leather is still in small and inadequate supply. Oak Leather of all descriptions is very active and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

Harness ⅌ lb	[illegible]	Slaughter, Sole	[illegible]
Line ⅌ lb	[illegible]	Buenos Ayres	[illegible]
Kip ⅌ lb	[illegible]	Orinoco, Sole	[illegible]
Calf ⅌ lb	$1.[illegible]	Orinoco good damaged	[illegible]
Upper ⅌ foot	[illegible]		
Collar ⅌ foot	[illegible]		

OAK.

Slaughter, Sole	[illegible]	French Calf, 36 lbs	$2.50@3.70
Harness, ⅌ lb	[illegible]	French Calf Lemoine, ⅌ doz.	[illegible]
Kip, No. 1, medium	$1.[illegible]@1.40	on	[illegible]
Kip, No. 1 heavy	[illegible]	French Calf Lemoines, Seconds, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Calf, Extra	[illegible]	Linings, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
French Kip, 1st choice	[illegible]	Roans, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
French Calf, 27 lbs	[illegible]		
French Calf, 31 lbs	[illegible]		

METALS—The market has been moderately active but with an increased tariff and the fluctuations in Gold prices have still had an upward tendency. At present prices the market rules very firm, dealers only feeling disposed to supply immediate wants. On Bright Wire we note an advance of 3c per lb on previous quotations. We quote:

TIN.

Box Tin Plate, I C 10x14	$[illegible]
Large Pigs	[illegible]
Small Pigs	[illegible]
Bar Tin	[illegible]

COPPER.

Metallic Alloy Bot'ms	[illegible]
Copper bottoms	[illegible]
Belt Copper	[illegible]
Brazers, 1 to 10 lbs	[illegible]
Sheeting, 14 to 16 oz	[illegible]
Tinned	[illegible]

BABBIT METAL.

1st quality	[illegible]
2d "	[illegible]
Fine Solder	[illegible]

ZINC.

1st quality, cask	[illegible]
" sheet	[illegible]
Slab	[illegible]

BRIGHT WIRE.

1 to 6	[illegible]
7, 8 and 9	[illegible]
10 and 11	[illegible]
12	[illegible]
13 and 14	[illegible]
15 and 16	[illegible]
17	[illegible]
18	[illegible]
Fence Wire	[illegible]
Fence Staples	[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—There has been a moderate activity in the market during the week. On Turpentine we note an advance of 2c per gal.; of 5c on Oakum. Market very firm at present quotations. We quote:

Tar	$[illegible]	Manilla Rope	[illegible]
Pitch	[illegible]	Hemp	[illegible]
Rosin ⅌ 280 lbs	[illegible]	Lath Yarn, Hemp	[illegible]
Turpentine	[illegible]	" Manilla	[illegible]
Oakum	[illegible]	Marline	[illegible]

NAILS—Market active and very firm at present quotations which are [illegible] ⅌ keg over manufacturers' price. We quote:

10d to 60d, ⅌ keg	$[illegible]	3d, fine blued	[illegible]
8d	[illegible]	3d	[illegible]
6d	[illegible]	3d, fine blued	[illegible]
4d	[illegible]	Cut Spikes	[illegible]
3d	[illegible]	Clinch	11.00

CARBON OILS—The market has been more inactive during the past week, but the supply has been more limited especially for the present speculative demand. Holders are very firm in their views, and have further advanced 5c ⅌ gallon on White Oil. With the present range of prices in Cleveland and Pittsburg there appears to be every prospect of still higher rates being imposed. We quote:

White Oil, 110 to 120 test	$1.00@1.05
Straw	[illegible]
Benzole	[illegible]

OILS—Market generally very firm and active. The supply of Linseed Oil still continues small, with a large demand. Bank and Whale Oil is very firm at present quotations. We quote:

Raw Linseed Oil	$1.[illegible]
Boiled Linseed Oil	1.[illegible]
Olive Oil, bulk	1.[illegible]
Whale Oil, W. B.	1.[illegible]
Elephant Oil	[illegible]
Bank Oil	[illegible]
Lard Oil, pure leaf	[illegible]
Machine Oil	[illegible]
Sperm Oil	[illegible]
Mecca Oil	[illegible]
Neatsfoot Oil	[illegible]
Tanners' Oil	[illegible]
Whitefish Oil	[illegible]
Picaeral Oil	[illegible]

PROVISIONS—The market during the week has been almost entirely neglected, and prices are nominally lower.

Mess Pork—During the week there were light sales at $40.00@40.50; but owing to more favorable news from the East, the market at the close is firmer—sellers holding at $41.00@42.50. To-Day, 500 brls were sold on p. t.

Bacon—Hams are held firm at 20c unscavassed and 21c canvassed.

Lard—During the week prices have declined 1c ⅌ lb. Sales to-day were—50 tcs choice Kettle at 18½c; [illegible] tcs City Steam at 18c.

The following are the closing quotations of all kinds of provisions:

India Mess Beef	[illegible]
Prime Mess Beef	[illegible]
Extra Mess Beef	[illegible]
Mess Beef	[illegible]
Superior Mess	[illegible]
Beef Hams	[illegible]
Smoked Beef, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Mess Pork, new	[illegible]
Prime Mess, new	[illegible]
Rumps	[illegible]
Bulk Shoulders, loose	[illegible]
Bulk Hams, loose	[illegible]
Bulk sides, loose	[illegible]
Bacon Hams, sugar cured and canvased	[illegible]
" " uncanvased	[illegible]
" " plain dry salted	[illegible]
Bacon Shoulders	[illegible]
Prime Leaf Lard	[illegible]
No. 1 Lard	[illegible]

PAINTS—WHITE LEAD—In very active demand with an advance of $1.50 ⅌ 100 lbs on Domestic and Foreign. Oil Colors are in good demand, with an advance of 12½c ⅌ lb on previous rates. Dry Colors have a further advance. On French Ochre we note an advance of 1¼c; of 5c@10c on Chrome Yellow; of 5c on Venetian Red; of 10c on Vermillion American, and 50c@1.00 on English; on Chrome Green of 5c@10c; and of 5c@10c on Paris Green. At present quotations the market is very active and firm. We quote:

White Lead, pure ⅌ lb	[illegible]
B. A. Fahnestock	[illegible]
B. L. Fahnestock, pure	[illegible]
" Eagle	[illegible]
" Snow	[illegible]
" Pearl Snow	[illegible]
St Louis	[illegible]
Continental	[illegible]
Inferior Brands	[illegible]
New Jersey Zinc	[illegible]
French Red Seal	[illegible]

COLORS IN OIL.

Chrome Green	[illegible]
Paris Green	[illegible]
Brunswick Green	[illegible]
Emerald and Magnesia	[illegible]

COLORS DRY.

Yellow Ochre	[illegible]
French Ochre	[illegible]
Chrome Yellow	[illegible]
Venetian Red	[illegible]
Vermillion, American	[illegible]
" English	[illegible]
Chrome Green	[illegible]
Paris Green	[illegible]

POWDER—Market generally active and in fair supply. Previous quotations firm and unchanged. We quote:

Rifle Powder ⅌ keg	[illegible]
Blasting Powder ⅌ keg	[illegible]

POULTRY—The supply during the week has been limited, with a fair demand prices firm at present quotations. We quote:

Dressed Chickens, ⅌ doz	[illegible]
Live Chickens	[illegible]
Dressed Turkeys, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Live Turkeys	[illegible]
Pigeons, ⅌ doz	[illegible]

POTATOES—Receipts of old Potatoes have been more limited, and stocks on hand are very small. There has been a good demand and prices have ruled correspondingly firm. New Potatoes are in small supply. The market is firm at the present quotations. We quote:

Neshannocks	[illegible]
Peach Blows	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]
New Potatoes, ⅌ bu	[illegible]

RICE—There has been an active demand, with a small supply, and extremely light stocks. In Rangoon we note an advance during the week of [illegible] ⅌ lb on previous quotations. We quote:

Arracan	[illegible]
Carolina	[illegible]
Rangoon	[illegible]

SOAP—Market active and in very limited supply. Prices firm at the following quotations:

German Mottled	[illegible]
Chemical Palm	[illegible]
Olive	[illegible]
No. 1 Palm	[illegible]
Buck's Chemical	[illegible]
American Castile	[illegible]
Foreign Castile	[illegible]

STARCH—In good demand and only a limited supply. Market very firm with an advance of [illegible] on previous quotations. We quote:

Kingsford	[illegible]
Oswego	[illegible]

SALERATUS—Market firm and unchanged on previous quotations. We quote:

Babbitt's pure	[illegible]
do best	[illegible]
De Land's pure	[illegible]
do healthy	[illegible]
do chemical	[illegible]

SALT—Received to-day, 4,[illegible] brls. DOMESTIC—There is very little doing in Domestic Salt, and the market is quiet and steady. Sales of [illegible] were being made in a small way to the trade, the general dealers' at $3.25. FOREIGN—Held firm at [illegible] without buyers. We quote:

DOMESTIC—New fine	[illegible]
Old Fine	[illegible]
Coarse	[illegible]
Ground Solar	[illegible]
Dairy, with sacks	[illegible]
Dairy, without sacks	[illegible]
FOREIGN—Turk's Island, ⅌ bu	[illegible]
Ground Alum, ⅌ sack	[illegible]

SEEDS—FLAX—In fair demand and firm at $[illegible]. GRASS SEEDS—Nothing doing and [illegible].

SUGAR—The market during the week has been less active, but with no diminution of the extreme firmness. This may be easily accounted for by the fact that the present supply is below the demand. In the New York market prices have been unfavorable to buyers, and the goods can be laid down in this market but at a loss. The supply of Muscovado sugar is diminished and prices firm. We note an advance on Cuba and A A Portland of [illegible] ⅌ lb. The stocks on hand and endless Sugar at [illegible]. At present quotations the market is firm with an upward tendency. We quote:

Cuba	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]
A A Portland	[illegible]
N. Y. refined, powdered and granulated	[illegible]
White A	[illegible]
White B	[illegible]
Circle A	[illegible]
Extra B	[illegible]
White B	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
Yellow C	[illegible]

SYRUPS—The market is rather quiet but with no diminution of the previous firmness. All descriptions of Syrups are firm at present quotations, with an upward tendency. We quote:

N. Y. Syrups	[illegible]
Cuba Molasses	[illegible]
New Orleans, new crop	[illegible]

SPICES—The general market has been quiet, but with the high rates of duty, gold and exchange, prices rule very firm. On Allspice we note an advance of 5c, and on Nutmegs of 10c ⅌ lb. Other descriptions are very firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Allspice, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Cassia	[illegible]
Cloves	[illegible]
Nutmegs	[illegible]
Pepper	[illegible]

TALLOW—The receipts during the week have been very small and below the demand. Prices very firm and unchanged. We quote:

Prime City Packers	[illegible]
Country	[illegible]

TEA—The market has been quiet, but firm. The high prices at present asked have not been met with the views of buyers. With the advance of Gold there appears to be no prospect of reduction of prices, upon which conviction holders are generally acting. We quote:

Young Hyson, inferior to common, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
do superior to fine, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Imperial, superior to fine, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Gunpowder, superior to fine, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Japan, natural leaf, fine to choice	[illegible]
do do choice	[illegible]
Oolong, inferior to common	[illegible]
do extra to choice	[illegible]
Souchong	[illegible]

TOBACCO—Excepting for good grades of tobacco, the market has been very quiet during the week. Prices are, however, still very firm. We quote:

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO—

Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]

SMOKING TOBACCO—

Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common, stems	[illegible]

PLUG TOBACCO—

Natural Leaf	[illegible]
Half bright	[illegible]
Choice Black, sound	[illegible]
Medium, guaranteed	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]

WOOL—There has been during the week very heavy sales in Wool of all descriptions. Sales of Wisconsin Fleece Wool at prices ranging from $1.05@1.10 ⅌ lb. The supply of Wool has fallen off, owing to the want of money, but holders are firm at present quotations, which is an advance on last market. These are fair quotations of present prices. The market is moderately active and firm. We quote:

Fine Light Fleece	[illegible]
Medium Fleece	[illegible]
Factory Tub Washed	[illegible]
Coarse Fleece	[illegible]

WOODEN WARE—The market has been more active during the past week, with a limited and inadequate supply. Prices are very firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Churns, No. 1	[illegible]	Pails, two hoop	[illegible]
do No. 2	[illegible]	do three hoop	[illegible]
do No. 3	[illegible]	Tubs, No. 1	[illegible]
Washboards, per doz	[illegible]	do No. 2	[illegible]
Corn baskets, 1 bu	[illegible]	do No. 3	[illegible]
do ½ bu	[illegible]	Measures	[illegible]
Market Baskets	[illegible]	do Butter	[illegible]
willow	[illegible]	Peck Measures	[illegible]
		do Butter	[illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS—With the exception of highwines, the market has been very quiet and inactive. All present prices the market is held firm. We quote:

WINES AND LIQUORS.

DOMESTIC GOODS.		FOREIGN GOODS.	
Rectified whisky, 50 ⅌ cent U. P.	$1.[illegible]	BRANDY—	[illegible]
Bourbon Whisky	[illegible]	GIN—Holland	[illegible]
American Brandy	[illegible]	RUM—Jamaica	[illegible]
Bourbon do (Chicago)	[illegible]	St. Croix	[illegible]
Bourbon do	[illegible]	WINE—Port	[illegible]
Cologne Spirits	[illegible]	Sherry	[illegible]
Chicago Gins	[illegible]	Madeira	[illegible]
do Brandies	[illegible]	Catawba	[illegible]
do Pt Wine	[illegible]	BITTERS—	[illegible]
do Sherry do	[illegible]	Red Jacket Bitters	[illegible]
do Malaga	[illegible]	Drake's Plantation	[illegible]
Cherry Brandy	[illegible]	Hostetter's	[illegible]
Blackberry Wine	[illegible]	Strawberry	[illegible]
Raspberry Wine	[illegible]	Cherry	[illegible]
N. England Rum	[illegible]	Raspberry	[illegible]
Pure Rye Whisky	[illegible]	Blackberry	[illegible]
Kentucky Bourbon Whisky	[illegible]	GIN—Old Tom Gin	[illegible]
		Holland Gin	[illegible]

WOOD—In limited supply. Market very firm at present quotations, with an upward tendency. We quote:

Beech ⅌ cord	[illegible]—Delivered [illegible]
Maple, ⅌ cord	[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

Stmr May Queen, Keith, Two Rivers, sundries.
Stmr Planet, Wilkins, Ontonagon, [illegible].
Prop Maine, Bosman, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Napier, St. Joseph, sundries.
Bark Racine, Paine, Erie, [illegible] tons coal.
Bark Pechigo, McDonald, Peshtigo, [illegible] m lumber.
Bark F. C. L., Thompson, Oconto, [illegible] m lumber.
Brig Pilgrim, Burns, Buffalo, 130 m lumber, [illegible].
Brig Fashion, Clydesdell, Menominee, [illegible] m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Commerce, Church, Rochester, [illegible] bolts.
Schr M. Mitchell, Rice, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Schr Emma, Imorrit, Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr F. M. Shoyer, Schlobohm, Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Forfar, Carbery, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Arrow, Scott, Kalamazoo, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Game Cock, Barnes, Kewanee, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Ashtabula, Hammer, Grand Haven, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Abigail, Thompson, Grand Haven, [illegible].
Schr Dolphin, Bary, Grand Haven, [illegible] m lumber, shingles.
Schr Minerva, Loutfil, Grand Haven, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Yankee Blade, Knudson, Buffalo, [illegible] from Pensaukee.
Schr O. Culver, Wheaton, Buffalo, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Menominee, [illegible].
Schr Ada, Coates, Kalamazoo, [illegible] m lumber, shingles.
Schr Mariner, Clydesdell, South Haven, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Pioneer, Thompson, Holland, [illegible].
Schr J. Dougherty, Holland, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Gertrude, Conneer, Oconto, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Jennibel, Beattie, Manistee, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Geo. R. Roberts, Walper, Centerville, [illegible].
Schr Rambler, Cabotte, Centerville, [illegible] cords wood.
Schr J. C. Fremont, Kirtland, Detroit, [illegible] posts.
Schr Algerine, Gilmore, Oswego, [illegible] tons coal.
Schr Sam Johnson, Buffalo, [illegible] tons coal.
Schr Marco Polo, Hughes, Penetanguishene, [illegible] m lumber.
Scow Hunter, Williams, Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber.
Scow L. P. Ferrer, McKinnie, Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber, [illegible] m lath.
Scow J. B. Chapin, Hayes, White Lake, [illegible] m lumber.

CLEARED.

Stmr May Queen, Keith, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop J. Barber, Hopkins, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Buckeye, Chapman, Ogdensburg, [illegible].
Prop Merchant, Briggs, Buffalo, 1,6[illegible] bu wheat.
Prop Iowa, Howard, Peshtigo, light.
Prop Favorite, Napier, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Antelope, Butlin, Sarnia, 7,[illegible] bu wheat.
Brig Table Rock, Durgin, Oconto, light.
Bark Surprise, Johnson, Buffalo, 1[illegible] bu wheat.

Special Notices.

To Clear the House of Flies
USE DUTCHER'S CELEBRATED
LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER.
A neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE. [illegible]

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.
PROF. DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL relieves pain instantly. For the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Piles, Neuralgia and kindred diseases, [illegible] 50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by druggists everywhere. S. C. UPHAM, 25 [illegible], Philadelphia, Sole Agent. For sale by [illegible] and the Merchants generally. BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, 16 Lake st., Agents.

A Positive Cure for Drunkenness.
DR. LANE'S ANTIDOTE FOR STRONG DRINK. The lovers of intoxicating drinks is directly overcome. Its action is to destroy the artificial appetite—in other words, a perverted and diseased taste, superinduced by continued excessive use of spirituous liquors. Intemperance is really not a natural infirmity, but is always the result of [illegible] ... DR. LANE'S ANTIDOTE ... [illegible]

Doctor ... [illegible]

Is not often ... [illegible]

HUMAN ... PHYSIOLOGICAL ... [illegible]

25 CENTS ... [illegible]

CHICAGO ... ROAD COMPANY ... On and after ... [illegible]

ATLANTIC ... [illegible] RAILWAY ... NEW YORK ... [illegible]

H. GOODMAN, [illegible]

Threshers ... THE WO[illegible] ... [illegible]'s Th[illegible] ... FIRST ... 00,000 ... and 97 ... Standard ... F. G. WE[illegible] ... P. O. ... [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

A REMEDY FOR THE SEASON.
FOR DIARRHEA AND DYSENTERY, JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM will be found a prompt and prompt remedy. The most violent of these complaints, no matter from what cause they originate, are thoroughly subdued by it, and the bad effects spring from its use.

FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CRAMPS, &c.—JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, if administered promptly, will afford immediate relief, the disease being thus frequently eradicated in the outset.

CHOLERA MORBUS, SOUR STOMACH, and BOWEL AFFECTIONS are speedily cured by JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE. It takes away all pain from the abdomen, soothes the stomach, and restores a natural action. As a family remedy for these diseases generally so prevalent among children and adults, there is no other which it is especially recommended as being prompt in its operation, perfectly safe, and easily administered.

All DR. D. JAYNE & SON Family Medicines are sold in Chicago by Messrs. FULLER, FINCH & FULLER; F. & E. M. HOOKER; LORD & SMITH; BURNHAM & SMITH, and by Druggists everywhere.

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, LIVER Complaint, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, &c., are speedily removed by the use of Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. The test of thirty years' use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended, and their action they are mild and certain, and can be taken at any time without risk from exposure. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, FULTON, ILL.
This popular Institution (the only Military School in the Western States,) is now open, with fall and winter terms, and will close its Fall Session [illegible] 1864. Parents of young men and lads who desire to place them in an institution where [illegible] ... address the President, [illegible] ... Reference is made to Gov. Yates, [illegible] ... Board of Trustees, [illegible] ... [illegible]

Business Cards.

G. STANLEY, MANUFACTURER OF [illegible] AND FANCY BASKETS, Baby Carriages, Cradles and Chairs, [illegible], West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. All orders [illegible]. Repairs neatly executed.

[illegible]NELAND LANDS.
To all Wanting Farms.
[illegible] and thriving settlement, mild and healthful climate [illegible] ... now the most Improving Place East or West. [illegible] ARE SETTLING AND BUILDING. [illegible]

[illegible] ... YOUNG L[illegible] ... [illegible]

Special Notices.

To Clear the House of Flies, USE DUTCHER'S CELEBRATED LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER,

A neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE. je18-k89-6w

The Greatest Discovery of the Age. PROF. DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL relieves aches [illegible]. For the cure of rheumatism, Neuralgia, and kindred diseases, it has [illegible]. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by druggists everywhere. S. C. UPHAM, [illegible] South [illegible], Philadelphia, Sole Agent. For sale by BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, 16 Lake st., Agents.

Positive Cure for Drunkenness. DR. HANS' ANTIDOTE FOR STRONG DRINK. [illegible] LORD & SMITH Agents for [illegible]

Doctor Thomson [illegible] more than thirty years' experience in the [illegible] of Private Diseases. [illegible]

It is not often we speak of Physicians. [illegible] Dr. Whittier has richly [illegible]

Dr. James [illegible] of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans [illegible]

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES [illegible]

5 CENTS TO SAVE 25 DOLLARS.—Hegeman's Concentrated Benzine [illegible]

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company will commence the sale of COMMUTATION TICKETS On and after July 1st, between the following Stations, under regulations [illegible]

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY [illegible] NEW YORK THROUGH LINE. [illegible]

Threshing Machines.

THE WORLD RENOWNED BUFFALO Pitts' Threshing Machine, FIRST INVENTED, [illegible] 100,000 FARMERS [illegible] and 97 West Randolph St. [illegible] Improvements for 1864. [illegible] Standard Farm Machinery. [illegible] P. G. WELCH, General Agent, P. O. Drawer 5878, Chicago.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co. [illegible] LAKE ST. CHICAGO.

Educational.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS. [illegible] THURSDAY, the 15th of September next. [illegible] B. DICKINSON.

Business Cards.

G. STANLEY, MANUFACTURER OF WILLOW AND FANCY BASKETS, [illegible]

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, LIVER Complaint, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, [illegible]

VINELAND LANDS. To all Wanting Farms. [illegible]

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, FULTON, ILL. [illegible]

L. B. Lent's Circus

THE GREAT MASTODON.

POSITIVELY THE LARGEST EXHIBITION OF AMUSEMENT [IN THE] WORLD IS COMING.

First Annual Tour of the New Monster

EQUESCURRICULUM.

L. B. LENT .... MANAGER.

An establishment entirely novel and original in construction, superior in every specialty, and includes the following

IMMENSE AND UNPARALLED COMBINATION

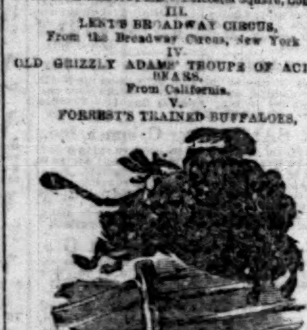
I. MONS. FRANCOIS SIEGRIST'S GREAT FRENCH CIRCUS, From the Theatre Porte St. Martin, Paris.

II. WM. DUCROW'S CIRCUS ROYAL, From the Alhambra Palace, Leicester Square, London.

III. LENT'S BROADWAY CIRCUS, From the Broadway Circus, New York.

IV. OLD GRIZZLY ADAMS' TROUPE OF ACTING BEARS, From California.

V. FORREST'S TRAINED BUFFALOES,



From the Prairies of the Far West

VI. STEWART'S EDUCATED SACRED BULL, From Hindostan.

VII. PROFESSOR WALLACE'S CORPS OF PERFORMING DOGS, MONKEYS AND PONIES, From all parts of the World,

Comprising Seven Distinct Exhibitions WITH 200 MEN AND HORSES.

All under one Gigantic Pavilion, for one Single Price of Admission.

NOTICE.—It will be seen that the combination above given results in an entirely new CLASS OF AMUSEMENTS, such as has never before been attempted by private enterprise, and entails such an enormous expenditure of money that only the most liberal patronage can render it remunerative. The Management will therefore be pardoned for directing attention to the fact that this Magnificent Phalanx of Exhibitions not only combines an infinitely greater degree of Novelty, Variety and effect within itself than can be found in any other place of amusement in the world, but also a nearer approach to perfection in every de[partment].

THE FOUR CLOWNS!

MONS. FRANCOIS SIEGRIST, the French Trick Clown,
W. A. DONOVAN, the English Gymnastic Clown,
MAST. GEORGE, the Petite Grimaldi,
And the inimitable JOE PENTLAND, Clown to the Equestrian Scenes.

Special attention is directed to the Grand Gratuitous Exhibition which may be properly styled a "STREET SHOW," which a journalist called a "Magnificent Display," and described as follows: "No one should fail to see the grand public entree of the Equescurriculum into each town where it exhibits, which will take place about 10 o'clock on the morning of the day of exhibition, as the outfit of the establishment is entirely new and of the most costly description. The cages, carriages and wagons were manufactured by the well known Abbott, of Concord, N. H., and are ornamented in the highest style of art. The superb harness is by Lyman J. Lloyd, of Albany, and surpass anything of the kind hitherto manufactured in this country, while the STUD OF HORSES comprises [illegible] of the finest specimens of horseflesh EVER COLLECTED TOGETHER OF EITHER CONT[INENT]. [illegible] Everything about the Equescurriculum is entirely new—new horses, new harness, new tents, new wardrobe, new properties, and new ideas without number."

The Grand Cavalcade [illegible] full Opera Band, from New York.

Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock. To commence half an hour after opening.

ADMISSION 50 cents. Children under 12 years of age 25 cents.

Seats for everybody. No standing room.

WILL EXHIBIT AT

AUGUST—Monday, 15th, Springfield; Tuesday, 16th, Petersburg; Wednesday, 17th, Lincoln; [illegible]

SEPTEMBER—Thursday, 1st, Sterling; [illegible]

N. B.—The general contracting and advertising Agents will visit each place [illegible]

N. B.—THE LARGEST EXHIBITION IN THE WORLD IS COMING.

RECOLLECT THE DAY AND DATE.

N. B.—Once more. Please observe the day and date and do not confound the MONSTER ORGANIZATION with any other company, whether they be good, bad, or exceedingly indifferent.

Banking and Exchange.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

CAPITAL .... $250,000.

This Bank having complied with all the provisions of the law, will on the 5th of July instant, commence business in its Banking Office, 154 Lake-st., Marine Bank Building.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
[illegible], Vice-Pres't.
CARL F. A. JUNGE, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, June 28, 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago," in the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-eighth day of June, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, South West corner Lake and Clark sts. CAPITAL, paid in ..... $500,000. E. AIKEN, President, SAMUEL M. NICKERSON, Vice-Prest. [illegible], Cashier.

Medicinal.

Diarrhœa AND FLUX. STRICKLAND'S Anti-Cholera Mixture

is a composition of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and carminatives, which every physician acknowledges is the only preparation that will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhœa and Dysentery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in several of our Army Hospitals, where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact, we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhœa and Dysentery, try one bottle.

General Depot 6 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

H. SCOVIL, Wholesale Agent, 78 Randolph street, Chicago.

DR. LUDLUM'S SPECIFIC.

This is the great and sovereign Remedy (composed of EXTRACTS from Indian Roots and Herbs,) for all diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and is unrivalled by anything yet discovered for curing the Whites in women.

When used according to directions this Remedy has neither taste nor smell, and its use cannot be detected by any one. This remedy is perfect and requires no injections, which are calculated to destroy and deaden the diseased organs, but removes the poison from the system, creating buoyancy and health.

It is no quack Medicine, but is the embodied experience of the Physician most successful in curing all diseases of this class.

Let none despair as this remedy effects the most astonishing cures, when all others fail.

Price only $1.00 per box, or 6 boxes for $5.00.

Sent by mail to any address on receipt of the price.

For sale by all Druggists. See that my signature is around each box.

W. F. DAVIDSON, Sole Proprietor, Cincinnati.

BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, Wholesale Druggists, 16 Lake street, Chicago, authorized agents.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, 29 Lake St., Chicago, Ill. ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, [illegible] Manufacturers' Goods, &c. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1864.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

The Copperhead Convention—What It Accomplished—Sketch of the Candidates—Military Matters—The Weather—The Water Question.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

INDIANAPOLIS, July 18, 1864.

The action and results of the Copperhead Convention held in this city last Tuesday have, naturally enough, been the constant theme of conversation. It has been a bitter pill to swallow, and works all sorts of ways. But as a general thing, the masses of the party have accepted the result, without any questions as to how it was brought about. And if they are asked about it, they are ready to swear that the platform is the same old Democratic one that they have worked on and fought on for so many years, with not a nail or a plank changed, or a scantling displaced. Their credulity is as astonishing as their ignorance, no more nor less. Even the better informed of them have been thoroughly deceived into the belief that truth is often error, and error often the whitest truth.

The Convention came and passed by, and after a desperate struggle, a struggle in which the standard of open revolt was twice boldly raised by Milligan, Develin, and Colerick, the peace men were nominally vanquished, the safer middle ground of party policy adopted, and "order reigned in Warsaw." The leaders of the Peace party know that their pet nursling of schemes had been strangled, but the multitude who believed as they did in reference to the Peace policy, doing no thinking for themselves, were easily cajoled by the victorious wing into the belief that all was "well with the child."

The Convention was anything but harmonious. The wavering factions have temporarily ceased their clamor, and have ranged themselves under a common banner, but the banner bears no crest, no device. Each would fain put his own motto thereon, but he dares not, distrusting as he does the sincerity of the other's friendship. But wait until the National Convention meets at Chicago. The harsh dissonances will swell into a furious howl, and the echo catching up the fainting drops of sound will combine them and send them back in redoubled fury. There will be no dodging there. In the Convention the other day there were too many fresh unsophisticated men for the quarrel to be of long duration. Had there been more old hacks and wire-workers there they would have broken the thing up in a row. And as the latter class of individuals will chiefly make up the Chicago affair, we may look for a regular Kilkenny cat fight, and the "animile" with the longest tail will win.

The nominees of the late Convention are of all kinds and colors of Democracy. McDonald, a quandam Abolitionist, who, when a candidate for Congress in 1849, wanted to have the Capital of the nation removed to free soil, as the head of the ticket, ought to be a representative man. But he isn't; he don't represent any one streak of Copperheadism. He is at present in a transition state, waiting to see the safe way to jump. Joe is a delegate to Chicago, and will, doubtless, come back edified and instructed. Gov. Morton proposes to take the job of dressing him out in his own hands, and, you may believe, O, TRIBUNE of the People, that it will certainly be done.

Athon, the Secretary of State, is sound on the goose. He belongs to the "Sons of Liberty," and most of the figuring prior to the Convention was done in his room. Big Joe Ristine, Auditor, is also a member of the "Sons," but he isn't near as smart a figurer as Athon. Ristine bushwhacks around very well, but when it comes to sailing in deep water he has to give way to some one else. Brett, the Treasurer, is a half-way sort of a war man. He don't belong to the "Order," and is not, therefore, counted on as safe for any emergency. His nomination went in the batch as a kind of tidbit for the Brett men. Hord, Attorney General, is a son-in-law of Judge Perkins, and was nominated because he was unobjectionable to any body. His virtues, political and social, are of the negative kind. He never astonishes anybody in any way. Of the Supreme Judges, Hanna is a bitter peace man, Worden rather more peacey than otherwise, Perkins one thing at a time, but for no long time. Last fall he wrote a letter to Joe McDonald, published at the time in the *Sentinel*, in which he took strong war ground. In fact, he went in for the complete subjugation of the South. Latterly, being afraid that the peace men were going to control the Convention, he has been propitiating them by making speeches just the opposite to his letter. Davison, the fourth judge, is too old to have much to do with politics, and was nominated because the rest of the old incumbents were.

Hibben the candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court is a Peace man of the Develin stripe, and a member of the "order." He got the nomination because he had the advantage of this last qualification over all his competitors. Vance, or Alvord, was, probably the man best fitted for the position, but they were not considered as sound as Bert Hibben. The Peace men claim, even now, that they could have out-voted the Conservatives if they had had a fair chance, indeed it is a fact that they had fairly adjourned the convention during the forenoon's quarrel, but the chairman, Turpie, being of the other stripe, decided against them.

The plank put in their platform to conciliate the soldiers, by abusing the Government for being slow in the payment of pension claims, &c., deceives nobody.

The soldiers in the field know what they are fighting for and who their friends are, and who have been steadfastly such. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* abuses the Convention in round terms, and taunts them with being cowards. In my last letter I predicted that they would not dare to face the music and avow their principles, and the event has proven that I was right.

Military matters are rather dull. The 49th Indiana, Col. Keigwin, had a reception last Monday, and have been paid off and furloughed home for 30 days, when they will again go to the field. The 28th Ohio left on Friday for Cincinnati, their time having expired. They did not re-enlist. Some 300 rebel prisoners arrived Thursday, and 400 more yesterday. They came from Sherman and were sent to Camp Morton.

The weather has been very hot and dry, and the health of the city suffers in consequence. Several cases of something very much like cholera have occurred, and indeed the foul condition of our gutters and alleys would seem to be but an inducement held out by our city fathers to provoke a visit from that terrible scourge. We are agitating the water question just now.

The company owning the canal stand ready to make proposals for building water works, if invited, and the probability is that after being discussed for a couple of years more we shall get them. DOT.

A SAD CASE.

A Defaulting Clerk Married to an Orphan Girl—They Come to Detroit to Start Business—Narrow Escape from Arrest—A Disconsolate Young Wife.

[From the Detroit Tribune, July 18.]

About two months ago a clerk, who had previously been employed in an extensive wholesale house at Pittsburg, Pa., suddenly left his employers, and the next heard of him he had safely reached the borders of Her Majesty's dominions. Upon an investigation of the books of the concern, it was ascertained that he had, from time to time, robbed his employers of large sums, and on the day before leaving he had appropriated over $1,300. With this money he fled directly to Hamilton, C. W., and was successful in obtaining employment, in a minor capacity, at the Anglo-American Hotel.

Adjacent to the above house is an ice-cream saloon, kept by a man named McKillip, in which was employed a young girl, who had been but a short time in the country, having arrived there from Scotland. Having no friends in this country, the clerk above referred to formed her acquaintance, and by a gaudy display of money, the foolish young girl fell into the trap prepared for her. They were married, and after spending a short honeymoon, started on a trip westward, going as far as St. Paul, Minnesota. Business not being as good there as they anticipated, they retraced their steps to this city, where they made arrangements to locate themselves and commence business in the fancy goods line. With this object in view, a license was procured, and a quantity of goods were purchased of Doeltz & Brother, on Tuesday or Wednesday last.

About this time the detectives received a telegram from the Pittsburg merchant, making inquiries whether a person answering to the description of the clerk was in the city. The dispatch was answered in the affirmative, and another was received instructing the officers to watch him closely, but not to make any arrest until the merchant should arrive. As the detectives were uninformed and completely in the dark as to the whole affair, they hardly knew how to proceed, but contented themselves with following the directions of the telegram. One of them called on the proprietor of the hotel where the young couple were stopping, and desired to ascertain all the facts possible concerning them. The landlord, either by design or ignorance, informed the clerk that some officers were looking for him. Consequently he took the earliest conveyance to Canada, leaving his young wife wholly ignorant as to where he was going. She subsequently went to Windsor in search of him, but failing to learn of his whereabouts returned to this city, almost penniless and desolate at his flight. Unable to divine the cause of her sudden desertion, she inquired for, and soon found the detective, who informed her of the nature and extent of her husband's crime. She is now in this city, and is being cared for through the instrumentality of the officers, until she can either learn of her husband's whereabouts or obtain employment in some kind and humane family.

The wife thus thrown upon the world by the baseness of a thief, is not more than nineteen years of age, and having no relatives in the country, feels doubly sad over her misfortune.

Extraordinary Suicide and Murder in France.

The *Echo de la Marne* gives an account of a suicide and murder by members of the same family at Loisy (Marne), the two crimes being the consequence of an incident futile in itself—the eating of two strawberries by a child. The daughter of a M. Renaux, a resident in the above named village, was to make her first communion a week ago. In the morning, however, before proceeding to the church, while standing before a dish of strawberries, forgetting for a moment the solemn ceremony in which she was about to take part, she inadvertently tasted the fruit. This was, of course, sufficient to exclude her from the communion on that day. The child, nevertheless, attended the service, but without joining in it, and the curé, learning from her the cause of her abstention, spoke to her kindly, and told her to return the following morning. She reached home and stated what had taken place to her parents, and the latter appeared to have reproached her in severe language, and to have terrified her by an exaggerated description of the consequences of her fault.

After retiring to rest, the child's terror seems to have overcome her reason, as she rose, dressed herself, and, secretly leaving the house, fled across the fields, and took refuge at a farm at some short distance. Here she was recognized, but instead of being sent back home, she was taken to the school which she attended in the village. In the meantime, the mother happening to enter the room where her daughter slept, found the bed empty. She was seized with a terrible misgiving that her daughter must have drowned herself. The mother instantly rushed in the direction of the Marne, and was seen no more. Four days later her body was found on a low bank at Solanges. A brother-in-law of Madame Renaux, residing in the same neighborhood, had for some time previously given signs of mental derangement, and the disappearance of his brother's wife, for whom he had a great respect and affection, sufficed to entirely unsettle his mind.

The night preceding the morning on which the body was found he became more violent, and from time to time took up his fowling piece. His wife, alone in the house with him, was struck with terror, but dared not move. In the morning he went out with his gun, but was shortly after seen returning in a state of great excitement. A farm servant had just time to inform Madame Renaux of her danger, and she concealed herself in a garret. The servant, however, paid for his devotedness with his life, as Renaux turned on the man and discharged his gun into his breast, killing him on the spot. Renaux next pointed the second barrel to his forehead, and blew out his brains. It was at the moment that this tragedy was being accomplished that the body of Madame Renaux was found at Solanges. The murderer leaves a son, and the murdered man's wife and two children.

STATE NEWS.

PEORIA COUNTY.

C. S. Matteson, of the firm of Matteson & Co., whose banking house failed a few months ago, announces through the Peoria papers that he will pay all claims against his house, as fast as presented, after the 11th inst.

The Church of the Redeemer at Peoria has been sold to the Baptists for $10,000.

Thomas McCune, who was shot in Peoria on the evening of the 4th, has died of his wound.

The Illinois River Packet Company have commenced the erection of a new freight house in Peoria, one hundred and forty by one hundred and seventy feet.

The dairymen of Peoria have raised their milk to seven cents per quart.

PIKE COUNTY.

An amusing incident occurred in this county on the 4th. At a celebration of the people of Pontoosuc and Dallas, a soldier proposed three cheers for Lincoln, whereupon a Copperhead drew a revolver and was about to fire at him. One look from the soldier satisfied the Cop. that he was not the man to trifle with. He thrust his pistol into his pocket, but so suddenly that it discharged its contents, inflicting an ugly wound in that part of the body where a Copperhead's honor principally lies.

SANGAMON COUNTY.

Col. Loren Kent of the 29th Illinois, and Lieut. Col. James H. Matheny, of the 130th, are at Springfield.

On Friday afternoon last, three hundred and fifty re-enlisted veterans of the 24th Illinois arrived at Springfield from Natchez.

An exciting thousand yards race took place at Springfield on Friday between Kitty Clyde, known as the Indiana mare, the California mare Comet, Polly Dawson, of Tennessee, and Wm Fanning, of this State. Kitty Clyde won the purse of $2,000. Over twenty thousand dollars changed hands.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

The anniversary week of the Rockford Female Seminary closed on Thursday. The number of students the past year was 203. The President for the ensuing year is Rev. Aratus Kent, of Galena. Wm. H. Brown, Esq., of Chicago, is Vice President.

A boy named John Cranny was fatally injured on Friday last at Rockford, by the breaking of a guy rope attached to a derrick.

The Rockford *Register* says a gentleman in that vicinity has made a raid into the chinch bugs by constructing a trench round his crops and filling it with kerosene oil. The bugs will not cross it.

MACOUPIN COUNTY.

John Lee, a farmer living near Carlinville, was bitten a few days ago by a rattlesnake which he was attempting to pull out from a hay rack. It is expected he will recover.

A lawyer at Carlinville a few days since was fined $3 for neglecting to pay his road tax. He was unable to pay the amount, and to save imprisonment went before the Probate Court and plead the insolvent act. The legal profession must be a lucrative one thereabouts.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

A fearful tornado passed through Sunnemin and other townships in this county on the 9th inst. In its track it levelled the kitchen of Wm Patty, unroofed the house of Mr. Johnson, nearly upset a house belonging to Mr. Crane, now occupied by Mr. Gifform, besides destroying many fences and stables. Mr. Brower of Esmen had six head of cattle killed by lightning, in his barnyard. The barn and shed of Mr. Davis, in Dudley, were struck by lightning and entirely consumed, together with a valuable yoke of oxen, wagons, harness, farming tools, hay and grain. The loss is estimated at $2,000. The dwelling house of Mrs. Cory, in the town of York, Clark county, was also destroyed by fire.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY.

Three cars of a freight train, bound north, ran off the track on the railroad bridge near Galena on Friday. Two of the cars were badly damaged and a portion of the track torn up.

A building in Dunleith, formerly Fargo & Burt's stave factory, owned by the Illinois Central Company, was burned on Thursday afternoon. Nine cords of wood and 10,000 staves were destroyed.

WILL COUNTY.

A large proportion of the wheat crop of this county has been destroyed by the chinch bug.

Dr. Danforth, of Joliet, has been appointed Medical Director of the district of Columbus, Ky.

Joliet is infested with burglars. On Wednesday night last, the residence of Mr. Knowlton, Superintendent of the Cut-off Railroad, was entered, and twenty-five dollars in money and considerable silver plate were carried off.

WESTERN NEWS.

MINNESOTA.

Captain Corning has been relieved from duty as Post Quartermaster at Fort Snelling, and ordered to report at Davenport, Iowa. Capt. T. D. Smith, who has been stationed for two years at Fort Abercrombie, succeeds him.

The crops throughout Southern Minnesota are coming forward finely and promise an average yield. The wheat is short, but under the influence of the recent favorable weather is heading out plump, and will soon be ready for reaping. Corn, potatoes and other kinds of grain are looking well and will give the farmers a liberal reward for their labors.

The Mankato *Record* notices that the corps of engineers of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad who have been engaged in making a preliminary survey of that road, have completed their labors.

An Association of the wool growers of Northern Minnesota, was organized at St. Anthony on the 8th inst. Dr. Levi Butler, of Minneapolis, is President.

A party of Norwegian emigrants were fearfully abused on their passage from La Crosse to St. Paul, on board the steamer Stella Whipple, the crew of which acted more inhumanly than a pack of brutes. Near Wabashaw one of their number was drowned, without any attempt being made to rescue him. At Prescott they were cruelly beaten by the deck hands, and at La Crosse were swindled, being compelled to pay $50 additional passage money, although they had purchased through tickets at Chicago. The traveling and business public will avoid the Stella Whipple and the scoundrels composing her crew as they would the plague.

The laborers on the railroads at Minneapolis, and some of the mechanics, are on a strike. They have been getting $1.75 per day, and demand $2.

Major Clowney, of the 30th Wisconsin, who is in charge of the troops en route to garrison Fort Wadsworth, on the James River, writes to Gen. Sibley that he was at the Agency Ferry on the 8th.

Lieut Col. Pfender, commandant at Fort Ridgley, reports that on July 8th tracks of a mounted Indian were seen on the Big Cottonwood by his scouts, going westward. No other signs discovered, and all quiet in that region. Settlers coming in fast, and no alarm.

IOWA.

The Oskaloosa *Herald* says Brig. Gen. Rice died at his residence in that city, at four o'clock on the afternoon of the 6th. In his death the army has lost one of its most efficient and devoted officers, and the State of Iowa one of its ablest and most honored citizens. He freely gave his life to his country, and died the death of a patriot and a Christian.

The West Union *Record* says that Henry Clinton, formerly well known in that community as Secretary of the McGregor Railroad, a son of Deacon Clinton, was shot a few days since by a Frenchman in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

A child four years old, son of John Killgore, of Washington, fell into a tub of boiling water on the 11th inst., and was so badly scalded that he died in a few hours.

The Republicans hold their Judicial Convention for the 8th District at Cedar Rapids on the 20th inst., to nominate a successor to Judge Isbell, resigned.

Two new National Banks are about to be organized in Cedar Rapids, one having a capital of $50,000 and the other $100,000.

A young man named Sidney Ulm was killed by the explosion of an anvil at the celebration of the 4th in Big Grove, Johnson county.

The wife of John W. Frazier, of Salem, Henry county, was shockingly burned by her clothes taking fire while canning fruit on the 11th inst. She died the next day.

The Dubuque Sanitary Fair was closed on the 30th. The cash receipts were over $50,000—total receipts over $70,000.

The McGregor *News* rejoices over copious rains that have recently visited that region.

The Sioux City *Register*, a Democratic paper, declares itself in favor of a "vigorous prosecution of the war with all the means in our power which are authorized by the laws of nations and the dictates of humanity." How do the "Cops" like that?

The Davenport *Gazette* says "we were shown yesterday a head of wheat and a head of oats growing on the same stock, the grain of both being perfect in its growth."

A. S. Alexander, the Clerk of the District Court of Keokuk county, has been discovered to have embezzled $2,135.38. In his last office as County Recorder there were found in his hands unaccounted for the sum of $[illegible]79. The County Treasurer's department remains to be examined.

WISCONSIN.

The Janesville *Gazette* has the following: A gentleman who resides upon a farm a few miles out of the city, while in our office a day or two since, gave it as his opinion that the chinch bug was much less disastrous to wheat drilled in than to that sown broadcast; and cited an instance that his wheat sown broadcast, was entirely ruined, while a neighbor's, put in with a drill, and side by side with his, was untouched by the destructive nuisance. If general experience and observation bear out the state of things developed in this case, it will be worth while for the farming community to give the matter their serious consideration.

The Columbus *Journal* says: The railroad is progressing rapidly; the rails are laid to some distance west of Columbus, but how far we are unable to learn. How far they have laid from the west end toward Columbus we have not learned. The last we heard from the west end they were at Rio.

The Green Bay *Advocate* says Col. Howe is at home, having resigned his position at the head of the 32d Wisconsin, and accepted a place in the management of the legal affairs of the Chicago and Northwestern Road.

We notice that the poles are set, on the Howard side, for a continuation of the Wisconsin Telegraph Company's line to Lake Superior.

The Kewaunee County *Enterprise* records the burning of the jail in that county, and the destruction with it of John Bush, a lunatic, the only prisoner confined in it, and who is supposed to have set it on fire.

The Green Bay *Advocate* reports three vessels building in the ship yard there.

GOOD NEWS FROM NORTHWESTERN IOWA.

The Homestead Restriction Removed.

[From the Fort Dodge Republican, July 13.]

A few weeks since, an order came from Washington, withdrawing all the Public Lands in this State from Entry, Pre-emption or selection as Homesteads. The settlers in this District felt that it was a heavy blow struck at the prosperity of this section of the State. Hundreds of hardy, industrious citizens from the East were coming into Northwestern Iowa to avail themselves of the benefits of the Homestead Law, when suddenly the news came that no more Homesteads could be selected in Iowa. It cast a gloom over the future of the Northwest, and can be best understood by those who have been waiting in the scattered settlements for years for an emigration that must come sooner or later to develop the resources of this rich and fertile valley of the Upper Des Moines and its tributaries. We have now the pleasure of informing our readers that our worthy Representative, Hon. A. W. Hubbard, has induced the Department at Washington to remove that restriction, and modify the order so far as it relates to actual settlers, whether selections are made as pre-emptions or as Homesteads. Judge Hubbard writes to Mr. Richards, Register of the Land Office—"Let all that want Homesteads go and take them, and they may depend upon the entire delegation to make them secure. We can procure almost any legislation that may be necessary for the security of the actual settlers."

Let the facts be made public, that there are now thousands of acres of as good lands as can be found in the West in this land district subject to entry as homesteads. There are thousands of good farms in the counties of Webster, Wright, Humboldt, Kossuth, Pocahontas, Calhoun, Palo Alto, Emmet, Dickinson, Clay, &c., waiting for settlers. The poorest man in the country can now secure a home for a mere nominal sum. In a few years these lands will all be taken by railroad grants and college scrip. Those who desire to find free homes in Iowa should not delay beyond the present season. Many who have been deceived by speculators in corner lots, in paper cities, in Dakota and Nebraska, have seen the deception that has been practiced upon them by sharpers, and are returning from the wild haunt of Indians and buffaloes to settle on the fertile prairies of Northwestern Iowa.

CARE OF OUR TROOPS.

Appeal to the People of Ohio by Gov. Brough.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OHIO, COLUMBUS, July 15, 1864.

To the Aid Societies and People of the State:

During my late Eastern trip, I witnessed much of the working of our State Agencies, and particularly of the Ohio Relief Association at Washington. They are doing a world of good to our sick and wounded men, and the gratitude and confidence of our soldiers are unbounded. They are cheered and encouraged by these ministrations of kindness, and regard their State and its people with emotions of pride and pleasure. The Eastern Department has been liberally supplied up to this time; but the addition of our National Guard to the forces in that section imposes new burthens upon us; and within the present month our supplies will be exhausted. Such as can be purchased with money our agents are continually providing; but we require the aid of our people to relieve the increasing wants of our soldiers.

On my return, I find strong appeals coming up from Louisville, Nashville and Chattanooga. From the latter point our indefatigable agent writes: "Send us rags, lint, bandages, shirts, drawers and socks." We have now about 1400 sick and wounded at Camp Dennison; about the same number in and about Louisville, over 2,000 at Nashville, and the same number at Chattanooga. Our agencies are well supplied with help—good, earnest men, who are laboring with energy night and day. They spare no expenditures where money can be used to advantage; but they want supplies—articles they cannot purchase, and which our generous people can furnish. The State pays freight and all expenses of distribution. Will you help us?

As we understand the wants of the various sections here, the best course is to send supplies to Quartermaster General Merrill Barlow, who will forward them to the points of destination. I find that one of the most useful, and, indeed, necessary articles in the hospitals is the various preparations of the blackberry, such as cordial, syrup, and the fruit canned. A surgeon said to me at Washington that every bottle of blackberry cordial or syrup that came into the hospital saved a human life. Think of this, little boys and girls, and take up your baskets and go and pick them full of blackberries. You can thus aid our brave men who are fighting to preserve the institutions of this country for you in the future. There is a syrup prepared from the root of the blackberry, which many of the good women of our country know how to compound, that is almost invaluable. Dried fruits of every kind are also useful.

I make this appeal in confidence that our people will respond to it. The need is urgent, the wants of our men are great.

Very respectfully,
JOHN BROUGH.

A PROPHESY.

The Capture of Atlanta Opening Charleston and Savannah.

[From the Atlanta Appeal June 25.]

In 1860 a prominent journalist in this city at that time predicted that the last and decisive battle of the war would be fought near the Chattahoochee river. In the spring of 1863, a distinguished General, then on his way to Vicksburg, made the same prediction. It was not believed by the public. Those who, since that period, have been adding to their gains by speculation, could not believe it then, and treated it as the dreamings of a too imaginative brain. But times have changed. Part of the prediction has been verified. The Hotspurs of the past have become the Tribulation Trepids of the present. They fear that their riches will melt in their grasp. The army and its leader does not work fast enough to suit them. Alas, for the demoralizing influence of sudden wealth.

The seat of government, Richmond, is the prize which the Lincoln Government is now striving to obtain. They have sent a chosen leader, whose chief merit is obstinacy, to accomplish its capture. But while we believe that the possession of Richmond is their primary object, we are of the firm opinion that the fall of Atlanta is secondary to it. With Atlanta in their hands, they feel able to take Charleston, and, marching into North Carolina, hem Lee in Virginia. If they fail to capture Atlanta, they will hold Johnston and his army in check, and prevent the reinforcement of Gen. Lee.

The enemy think by the capture of Atlanta that Charleston and Savannah will not only fall into their hands an easy prey, but that Columbus, Selma, Montgomery and Mobile will also be in their possession, giving them control of the country from New Orleans to Charleston. Impressed with this conviction Sherman will doubtless be as obstinate as Grant. This leads us to believe that a battle will take place. If we defeat the enemy, and we have the utmost confidence in the result, it is highly probable that it will be the last contest of the war. If the enemy succeed, the war is evidently protracted.

ITEMS.

Silver has been detected in the saline residue of the water of the Dead Sea, after evaporation.

—The German newspapers have discovered that Othello was not a Moor, but a man named Moor.

—The public schools of Buffalo offer prizes to the young lady pupils for the best loaves of bread.

—The name of the hero of the Alabama fight is Winslow. It ought to be Win-fast, since he sank Semmes' ship in sixty minutes.

—Speculators have agents traveling all through the New England States, offering farmers thirty cents in the fall for their butter.

—The Rochester *Union* thinks that there will not be more than one fourth of an average crop of peaches in Western New York this season.

—It appears that Barney, the engineer on the train which recently ran off a bridge at Beloeil, Canada, had charge of a passenger train on the fatal night for the first time.

—The proprietor of a London theater is about to produce the Pomanerais tragedy, and has agents in Paris buying up all the "properties" of Madame Pauw, the victim.

—Albany roughs develop a new idea for murder. They try to kill people with razors. Three arrests for assaults with this barberous instrument recently took place in one day.

—Among the births inserted in the London *Times*, mention is made of a Mrs. Pigg and a Mrs. Hogg, having each presented their lord and master with a son.

—One of the principal points made at a trial at a court of probate in England, to prove the incapacity of a testatrix, aged 78, was that when she played at whist, she revoked and trumped her partner's king.

The Fourth of July in Germany.

MT. CARROLL, July 17, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

A letter which I received from my brother, M. Rosenheim, at present at home in Wurtemberg, Germany, states that some twenty-five—all of whom left last May for Germany on a visit, and became citizens before they left here, giving $1,000 bonds in case they were drafted, will celebrate the 4th of July at Baden Baden in high old style. So much for our Republic. A. R.

Old Hundred in Camp.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

At early dawn this morning (July 3), before the troops were fairly awakened from their slumbers, the melodious notes of Old Hundred, given forth by one of the brigade bands, rang out upon the air, and were echoed by the green-capped hills beyond. Soldiers intently occupied in preparing the morning meal, stood still and listened to the melody, and instinctively joined in it. It flew from regiment to regiment; brigade after brigade took it up, and ere the notes of the band ceased to reverberate, five thousand voices were raised in "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." A moment later all was still. Breakfast was taken; and so silently did the veterans of many battle-fields break camp and fall into line, that everybody remarked it, and complimented them for their conduct. I have heard "Old Hundred" often when the huge lungs of the organ seemed to be inspired with life, and a congregation joined their melodious voices; but never until to-day did I hear it sung with the full inspiration of the soul.

S. B. Howes' Circus.

S. B. HOWES' GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS.

UPWARDS OF **300 Men and Horses, 12 SHETLAND PONIES, 20 Lady Equestrians.**

A Grand Free Exhibition and Street Parade at 10 o'clock A. M. [illegible] Trained Animals. A living LION IN THE STREET makes a leap to the top of the Tableau Car and crouches at the feet of the Goddess of Liberty.

Two performances daily, afternoon and evening, commencing at 2½ and 7½ P. M.

Admission .... 50 cents.
Children under twelve .... 25 cents.

The company intend visiting the following places according to the dates given below:

JULY—Monday, 11th, Waupun; Tuesday, 12th, Beaver Dam; Wednesday, 13th, Columbus; Thursday, 14th, Portage City; Friday, 15th, Lodi; Saturday 16th, Madison; Monday, 18th, Whitewater; Tuesday, 19th, Janesville; Wednesday, 20th, Beloit; Thursday, 21st, Belvidere; Friday, 22d, Rockford; Saturday, 23d, Freeport; Monday, 25th, Monroe; Tuesday, 26th, Darlington; Wednesday, 27th, Mineral Point; Thursday, 28th, Platteville; Friday, 29th, Dubuque; Saturday 30th, Galena.

AUGUST—Monday, 1st, Mount Carroll; Tuesday 2d, Polo; Wednesday, 3d, Dixon; Thursday, 4th, Amboy; Friday, 5th, Mendota; Saturday, 6th, Sandwich; Monday, 8th, Aurora; Tuesday, 9th, Joliet; Wednesday, 10th, Morris; Thursday, 11th, Ottawa; Friday, 12th, La Salle; Saturday, 13th, Princeton; Monday, 15th, Kewanee; Tuesday, 16th, Geneseo; Wednesday, 17th, Rock Island; Thursday, 18th, Davenport; Friday, 19th, Muscatine; Saturday, 20th, Washington; Monday, 22d, Burlington; Tuesday, 23d, Monmouth; Wednesday, 24th, Galesburg; Thursday 25th, Farmington; Friday, 26th, Peoria; Saturday 27th, Pekin; Monday, 29th, Bloomington; Tuesday 30th, Atlanta; Wednesday, 31st, Lincoln.

SEPTEMBER—Thursday, 1st, Clinton; Friday, 2d, Decatur; Saturday, 3d, Springfield.

Medicinal.

DR. MARKS'

SYPHILITIC CURE.

This Medicine is a Safe and Radical Cure for Syphilis in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary stages, and is the most important Medical Discovery of the nineteenth century.

From time immemorial there has existed in all large cities a contagious SEXUAL DISEASE, called SYPHILIS, [illegible]

DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE is the only medicine [illegible]

THE FIRST, or PRIMARY STAGE of Syphilis, [illegible]

THE SECONDARY STAGE is when the disease has become [illegible]

THE THIRD, or TERTIARY STAGE, is known by [illegible]

Price of "Syphilitic Cure," $5 per bottle; [illegible]

SECONDARY SYPHILIS is HEREDITARY, and may be transmitted to the child by either parent [illegible]

A treatise on Syphilitic Disease, giving full directions for treatment, accompanies each package of the medicine.

The medicine will be sent by express to all parts of the country on receipt of the money.

Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY & CO., corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo., sole proprietors.

Sold at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S PAIN KILLER.

This Medicine is an infallible cure for Bruises, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Colic, Cramps or Spasms, Dysentery or Bowel Complaints, Nervous Affections, Pain in the Face, Painter's Colic, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and in fact wherever it is applied Pain cannot exist.

It is used INTERNALLY and EXTERNALLY and is a perfect ANTIDOTE for ALL PAIN. Try it ye afflicted.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S

FEVER AND AGUE KILLER.

This Medicine will cure Ague and Fever, Dumb Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and every form of Fever incident to the West.

Dr. Easterly's Fever and Ague Killer is WARRANTED TO CURE, and if it FAILS the money will be returned to the purchaser if used as directed.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S

DIARRHŒA SYRUP.

This Medicine will cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, and all Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels of Children when Teething.

In the summer thousands die from BOWEL COMPLAINTS [illegible] DR. EASTERLY'S DIARRHŒA SYRUP. MOTHERS, why will you let your CHILDREN DIE when a SAFE and SURE REMEDY is offered you.

Price 50 cents per bottle.
For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine store, 99 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. HOOPER'S

FEMALE CORDIAL.

This elegant and popular Medicine will cure all Female Complaints, such as Excessive, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Falling of the Womb, and all Irregularities of the Monthly Periods.

It will also bring on the MENSES, when checked by COLD or all UNNATURAL CAUSES. It has been thoroughly tested. Ladies try it.

Price $1.25 per bottle.
For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. COOK'S

MAGIC HAIR OIL.

For the Preservation, Beauty, Growth and Restoration of the Hair.

This Hair Oil penetrates the minutest pores of the scalp, giving the dry withering bulbs new life and vigor. It softens, preserves, beautifies and strengthens the hair, prevents it from falling off, removes the dandruff, prevents it from becoming prematurely gray, and renders the hair soft, glossy, lively and beautiful. It should be on the toilet of every lady and gentleman.

Price 50 cents per bottle.
For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. SANDERS'

THREE MINUTE SALVE.

This Salve will permanently remove and cure Corns, Warts, Moles, Ringworms and Toothache in from three to ten minutes.

Why will you suffer the excruciating and tormenting PAIN from CORNS and TOOTHACHE when a SURE REMEDY is offered you for the LOW PRICE of 25 cents per box.

For sale at DR. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago.

Bailey's Circus.

G. F. BAILEY & CO'S METROPOLITAN AND

QUADRUPLE COMBINATION!

Enlarged, Improved, and Re-Organized.

Being at present the Largest Traveling Establishment in the country; consisting of—

I. **George F. Bailey & Co's Grand Circus,** And world-renowned Equestrian Troupe, comprising the STAR RIDERS of both hemispheres.

II. **Herr Driesbach's Extensive Menagerie!** Comprising a magnificent collection of rare BEASTS and REPTILES, among which will be found Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Hyenas, Cougars, Lynx, Pumas, Lamas, Panthers, &c., Birds of gorgeous plumage, and a Colony of Monkeys.

III. **Sands, Nathans & Co's Performing Elephants!** Whose wonderful feats surpass anything ever before witnessed, and whose extreme docility and intelligence have attracted the attention of the most noted SAVANS and students of Natural History.

IV.

The Gigantic Hippopotamus!

Or "BEHEMOTH" of Holy Writ, of whom it is declared (Job 40—23.) "Upon earth there is not his like." This rare specimen of the brute creation, the last vestige of PRE ADAMITE EXISTENCE, was captured by his present keeper, ALI, the Egyptian, by order of the Viceroy of Egypt, 2800 miles above Cairo, on the White Nile, in Africa, and was exported into this country at an expense of more than $40,000, by G. C. Quick, Esq., with whom such arrangements have been made as to enable the Management to present him to the public in conjunction with the other unique attractions, which make up this Cataclysm of Wonders comprising this gigantic combination.

THE CIRCUS TROUPE is the largest and most complete ever combined in one establishment, being composed of the most popular, skillful and accomplished performers in the profession, having been selected from the first establishments in Europe and America. Among the principal artists are the following: Mademoiselle JOSEPHINE, JAMES DEMOTT, [illegible] WHITNEY, YOUNG FARANTA, CHAS. RIVERS, GEO. SLOMAN, [illegible] JOHNNY BOOKER, [illegible] ROBINSON, C. JONES, J. CLAREMONT, G. BENTON, together with an efficient troupe of Vaulters, Acrobats and Tumblers.

The Stud of Horses is composed of the finest English, American and Arabian thorough breds. The whole of this magnificent attraction will exhibit in

CHICAGO, FOR THREE DAYS ONLY!

Monday & Tuesday, July 18th and 19th, On corner State and Twelfth streets, AND ON **Wednesday, July 20th, on Clark-st., North Side, corner of Elm,**

Giving two performances daily, at 2 and 7 P. M., under one immense Pavilion for one price of admission. ADMISSION 50 cents; Children under 10 years of age, 25 cents.

The GRAND PROCESSION will enter the town at 10 o'clock, A. M., preceded by the GIANT HIPPOPOTAMUS drawn by a TEAM OF ELEPHANTS, (four in number,) followed by SEELEY'S NEW YORK OPERA BAND, the Grand MENAGERIE, and the extensive CIRCUS and Troupe of Artists, together with the Gorgeous Parade of the Metropolitan Combination. [illegible], Director of Arena.
C. E. FARNSWORTH, Agent.

Will exhibit in the following towns:

MARENGO	Tuesday	July 12th
ELGIN	Wednesday	" 13th
ST. CHARLES	Thursday	" 14th
AURORA	Friday	" 15th
NAPERVILLE	Saturday	" 16th
BLUE ISLAND	Thursday	" 21st
JOLIET	Friday	" 22nd
WILMINGTON	Saturday	" 23rd
KANKAKEE CITY	Monday	" 25th
MIDDLEPORT	Tuesday	" 26th
PAXTON	Wednesday	" 27th
URBANA	Thursday	" 28th
DANVILLE	Friday	" 29th
COVINGTON, Ind.	Saturday	" 30th
WILLIAMSPORT, Ind.	Monday	Aug. 1st
LAFAYETTE, Ind.	Tuesday	" 2nd

To Contractors.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, CHICAGO, ILL., July 1, 1864.

Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 22nd of July, 1864, for supplying Fresh Beef to the troops and prisoners at the following places:

Rock Island, Illinois, Chicago, Illinois, Quincy, Illinois, Springfield, Illinois.

And at all Camps, Posts, Depots and Hospitals in the vicinity of the above named places.

The contract will commence August 1st, 1864, and end December 31st, 1864, or such shorter period as the Commissary General may direct.

The Beef must be of the first quality, and be delivered in equal portions of fore and hind quarters [illegible] and on such days as the Commissary may direct.

Proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee, as follows: "We the undersigned hereby guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions [illegible] and that a written contract shall be executed with bonds in the sum of $20,000." (Names of guarantors.)

To this must be attached a certificate signed by the U. S. District Judge or U. S. District Attorney, in form as follows: "I hereby certify that the above named ——— are known to me as men of property, and are good and sufficient guarantors."

All bidders must give their names in full, also state their place of residence and business. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement attached to it.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Separate bids will be received for each of the above named places, or one bid may include all of them.

Proposals must be in DUPLICATE, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef."
J. McL. TAYLOR, Major and C. S.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK—ss. Circuit Court of Cook County, September Term, 1864. Henry A. Johnson vs. Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, [illegible] William Brown, James Brown, Stewart Brown, [illegible] Samuel Hotchkiss, [illegible] Charles G. Clark, Henry Brown, William Fullerton and Morris K. Jessup [illegible] Notice is hereby given to the said Azariah Flagg, David Hoadley, John Earl Williams, George N. Titus, William Brown, James Brown, Stewart Brown, James M. Brown, William E. Brown, Francis A. Hamilton, Mark W. Collet, Elisha C. Litchfield, Samuel Hotchkiss, Henry Hotchkiss, Dudley B. Fuller, Samuel J. Tilden, Louis M. Meyer, Charles G. Clark, Henry Brown, William Fullerton and Morris K. Jessup, that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the sixteenth day of July, 1864, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of September next, (1864) as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Azariah Flagg, David Hoadley, John Earl Williams, George N. Titus, William Brown, James Brown, Stewart Brown, James M. Brown, William E. Brown, Francis A. Hamilton, Mark W. Collet, Elisha C. Litchfield, Samuel Hotchkiss, Henry Hotchkiss, Dudley B. Fuller, Samuel J. Tilden, Louis M. Meyer, Charles G. Clark, Henry Brown, William Fullerton and Morris K. Jessup, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of September, 1864, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
[illegible] CHURCH, Clerk.
J. L. STARK, JR., Compl't's Sol'r.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE IN PRIZE.—By virtue of a writ of sale issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, in Prize, dated on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1864, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at Cairo, in said District, on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to-wit: 62 bales of Cotton, the same having been ordered by the Court to be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.
D. L. PHILLIPS, U. S. Marshal.
Springfield, Ill., July 12, 1864.

Commission Merchants.

J. W. POTTLE, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 216½ South Water St., Chicago.

HARMON & DURKEE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and Commercial Brokers, 22 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.
CHARLES L. HARMON. HARVEY DURKEE.

Miscellaneous.

VERY IMPORTANT TO THE CITIZENS OF CHICAGO.

I HAVE ON HAND

500 Barrels of Prepared Lime,

Which every family should have, at least one barrel, to sprinkle in all damp and impure places, if they want to save sickness and doctor's bills.

Only 75 Cents per Barrel.

Call at the Lyons Lime Office,

288 MADISON STREET.

C. B. VANDERCOOK, Agent.

BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO'S GENUINE LONDON PORTER AND BROWN STOUT, Bottled by CANDLER & SONS, London.

It is well known that three-fourths of the Beer sold for London Porter is counterfeit and injurious instead of beneficial to those in delicate health.

"LONDON, Nov. 17th, 1858. With regard to the genuineness of the Beer supplied by Messrs. Candler & Sons, THEY BOTTLE OURS ONLY. BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO."

GARDNER G. YVELIN, 117 Fulton street, New York, Sole Agent for Candler & Sons.

STAINED AND CUT GLASS. Works, 19 Harvard Place, Boston, Mass. Every description of Ornamental Windows for Churches, Private Residences, Hotels, &c., in Stained, Cut and Embossed work. Designs sent on application to SAMUEL WEST.

10 ACRES ADJOINING CITY Limits, near Lake, For $10,000. This can be subdivided, and $30,000 realized from it. Apply to ISAAC M. HITT & CO., 45 Clark street.

NOTICE.—My wife, Louisa Leseberg, having left me without cause, this is to caution all persons against harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting. WILLIAM LESEBERG. Chicago, July 19th, 1864.

Helmbold's Extracts

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES, KNOWN AS

Helmbold's Genuine PREPARATIONS.

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the water or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women or children.

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance,
Muscular System.	

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, &c., In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

In many affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE. See symptoms above.

No Family should be without it.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicine for unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES THESE DISEASES, In all their stages, at little Expense; little or no change of Diet; no Inconvenience, AND NO EXPOSURE.

M

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu

For all affections and diseases of these organs whether existing IN MALE OR FEMALE, From whatever cause originating and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC AND IT IS CERTAIN TO HAVE THE DESIRED EFFECT IN ALL DISEASES FOR WHICH IT IS RECOMMENDED.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas and all scaly eruptions of the skin,

And Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for; and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects; but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

These Extracts have been admitted to use in the United States Army, and are also in very general use in all the State hospitals and public sanitary institutions throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH

an excellent lotion for diseases arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES, FROM 8 TO 20 YEARS STANDING, WITH NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.

For Medical Properties of Buchu SEE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEE'S valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard works on Medicine.

EXTRACT BUCHU, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.
IMPROVED ROSE WASH, 50 cents per bottle, or six for $2.50.
Or half doz of each for $12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Cures guaranteed. Advice gratis.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, Ninth Street above Race, Philadelphia.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST.

D

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y. OR
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
NO. 104 SOUTH TENTH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS, Who endeavor to dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.
Cut out the advertisement and send for it and avoid imposition and exposure.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

DYSPEPSIA, AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM Disorders of the Liver, AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS ARE CURED BY HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC.

THESE BITTERS HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES—HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION—HAVE MORE TESTIMONY—HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM,

Than any other Article in the Market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, AND WILL PAY $1000 To any one who will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S **GERMAN BITTERS,** WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Disease arising from a Disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER!

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, Contains no Rum or Whisky, AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS, BUT **IS THE BEST TONIC** IN THE WORLD.

Read Who Says So:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink." Yours, truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson: Dear Sir—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, FOR GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM, AND ESPECIALLY FOR LIVER COMPLAINT, IT IS A SAFE AND VALUABLE PREPARATION. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Eighth below Coates street, Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

Dr. C. M. Jackson: Dear Sir—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others. Yours, truly, WARREN RANDOLPH, Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson: Dear Sir—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge. Yours, respectfully, J. H. TURNER, 726 N. Nineteenth street.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptist Church.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Dr. C. M. Jackson: Dear Sir—I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed. J. M. LYONS.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson: Dear Sir—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects. Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. M. Jackson: Respected Sir—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly 20 years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles. Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large Size, (holding nearly double quantity,) $1.00 per Bottle—Hf. Doz. $5.00.
Small Size, 75 " —Hf. Doz. 4.00.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the Wrapper of each Bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, NO. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JONES & EVANS, Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO., Proprietors.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States, and by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake St., Chicago, Ill., General Western Wholesale Agents.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1864.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.—Brigadier General Ransom, Colonel F. A. Staring, and Colonel Ed Osband are in town and stopping at the Tremont House.

MILITARY.—The 2d New Hampshire veteran cavalry, in charge of Colonel Fearing, arrived at Cairo, from New Orleans, on Monday, by the steamer Maria Denning. It is expected that the regiment, on its homeward route, will pass through Chicago.

BATTERIES A AND B, CHICAGO LIGHT ARTILLERY.—The friends of Companies "A" and "B," Chicago Light Artillery, are requested to meet at the Tremont House this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements for their reception.

RAILROAD CHANGES.—A. Halliday, formerly General Ticket Agent of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad, has been appointed to a position in the freight department. The vacant position will be filled by O. B. Coe, formerly of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, a gentleman who is possessed of long experience at Pittsburg, where he leaves many business friends.

EXCURSION TO ELGIN VALE.—The Desplaines street M. E. Sunday School will make their annual Picnic Excursion to the above new and beautiful place of resort, on Thursday, the 21st inst., (to-morrow.) Cars leave the old Milwaukee Depot, at 9 o'clock a. m.

Tickets for sale by the School. There will be plenty of them at the Depot and on the cars. Price—For adults, 50 cents; for children, 25 cents.

STATE GAZETTEER.—We have just received a copy of J. C. W. Bailey's Gazetteer of the State of Illinois for the present year. The book is very well got up, including list of Post-offices, business firms, and general information. It is prefaced by a very concise history of the State, with a sketch of its leading features. It is interspersed with several good engravings. Mr. Bailey announces that his city directory will be ready to issue in about two weeks.

THE SEA BIRD.—This side-wheel steamer which went ashore in a gale last November, just North of Milwaukee North Point, has at last, after many ineffectual efforts, been raised, and on Monday was towed into our port by the steamer Planet. She has cost $10,000 to raise and bring into port, and as she is very severely damaged, as much more will be required to render her seaworthy. The Sea Bird was placed on dry-dock yesterday morning. She is owned by Mr. Goodrich, of this city.

IMPORTANT TO LUMBERMEN.—The attention of Lumbermen, or those desirous of going into the business is requested to an advertisement in our "For Sale" column, of valuable mill property, pine lands, boarding house, barn, shops, tenement houses, and every thing necessary to a first class business, cutting ten to fifteen millions of feet per annum. The property is located on the west end of Lake Muskegon, in a district which furnishes one fourth of all the lumber supplied to the Chicago market, and rapidly increasing its yield. No more eligible property has ever been offered for sale. For terms of disposal see advertisement.

A NUISANCE AND AN ACCIDENT.—The bodies of two bull dogs have lain in Calhoun alley, just south of the Methodist Block, ever since Saturday last, and no attempt has been made to remove them as yet. A gentleman driving through the alley yesterday got himself injured, and his buggy badly smashed, his horse taking fright in passing them. When will our police force be so organized as to enable us to get rid of such things as dead dogs and stinking outhouses? Here is a good chance for Mr. Turtle to show what he can do; let him pitch in, and pitch the nuisances out—of our midst.

RIOT.—Robert Hall, Ann Brighston and Thomas Brighston were yesterday arrested and brought before Justice Brown, under a warrant charging them with riot. The defendants laid claim to the occupation of a house tenanted by Susan Van Blarcum and her father on the corner of Jefferson and Harrison streets. Taking the law into their own hands the accused went to the house and endeavored to possess themselves of it by forcible means; going into one of the sitting rooms occupied by the complainants, they proceeded to demolish the chairs, tables, piano, &c., &c. The Justice held the parties to bail in the sum of $300 to take their trial at the Recorder's Court.

PERSONAL.—Among the guests now staying at the Tremont House, are Brigadier General Ransom and staff, Col. Staring, U. S. A., en route for Atlanta; Hon. Arch. Gamble and family, St. Louis; Hon. Jesse K. Dubois and family, Springfield; Dr. E. B. Wolcott, Surgeon General of Wisconsin; Judge D. Davis, and Hon. Thomas J. Turner, Freeport.

Captain T. F. Brown, 51st Illinois veterans, who was severely wounded at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, has returned home and is staying at the residence of his father, Wm. H. Brown, Esq., No. 250 Michigan avenue. Captain Brown will, it is feared, be a cripple for life. He is at present very much reduced from recent hemorrhage.

THE SECESSION ORGAN ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT.—The Rebel organ is exercised because we published an extract from Peter Shimp's *Real Estate Bulletin*, in effect charging a "Democratic" Alderman with selling himself for $5.00. Here is what it says:

"The city abolition daily newspapers extract some allegations from a disreputable city hebdomadal sheet concerning an Alderman, one of which allegations is that he 'sold himself for five dollars,' and the city abolition daily papers call upon the disreputable hebdomadal to name the offender. We also call for his name, and if it be that of a Democratic Alderman, we venture the prediction now that the allegations against him are false from beginning to end. Name him."

Do not distress yourself, neighbor; you will hear the name at the next session of the Common Council.

THE KNABE PIANO.—The following strong endorsement of this celebrated piano has recently been received by the manufacturers—Messrs. Knabe & Co.—from L. M. Gottschalk. It refers to the new Grand Scale, adopted by them about six months ago—a great improvement, one which adds largely to the power, brilliancy and equability of the instrument:

"*Gentlemen*—Having had an opportunity to try and test your new scale Grand as well as square pianos, I cannot refrain, besides reiterating all I had to say at a former period, from congratulating you on the important improvements you have introduced in the manufacture of pianos. Your instruments combine all the qualities which are required to make a piano as perfect as possible, and fully deserve the great popularity they have gained all over the country."

(Signed) L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

Julius Bauer & Co., No. 99 Clark and No. 89 Washington street, have secured the wholesale and retail agency for these celebrated pianos.

ROBBINS vs. CITY OF CHICAGO.—The case of Allen Robbins vs. the City of Chicago is on trial in the United States Circuit Court before Judges Drummond and Davis. This is the third trial of the case, and the readers of the TRIBUNE are therefore familiar with its merits. In 1856 Robbins erected the building which now stands on the corner of Wells and South Water streets. During the progress of the work an excavation was left open on the street, and on the night of the 28th of December, in that year, William H. Woodbury, while passing, fell into the unprotected opening. Woodbury sustained serious injuries from the fall, and brought action for damages against the city, from whom he recovered $15,000.

A suit was then instituted by the city against Robbins in the Circuit Court, but on the petition of the defendant that he was a citizen of the State of New York, the case was transferred to the United States Circuit Court. A trial took place in April, 1860, and a verdict rendered in favor of Robbins. The case was then taken on a writ of error to the Supreme Court at Washington, where, upon a hearing, it was sent back and a new trial ordered.

The case presents many points of interest to property holders, builders and the public.

STEALING MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Martin Messner was on Monday night arrested by officer Kauffman, and yesterday brought before Justice De Wolf, charged with robbing his employer, Julius Bauer, musical instrument dealer, on Clark street. Mr. Bauer has for some time missed various articles from his store, for which he got no return, and with a view to solve the secret of his frequent losses he employed Kauffman to watch the premises after they had been closed for the night. The officer was not long in accounting for the missing property. On the night in question, he saw Messner pass and repass the store, and, after some little hesitation, descend below the sidewalk, whence he returned in a few minutes with a box containing an accordeon under his arm. The officer followed the accused to various saloons until the instrument was disposed of, when he took him into custody and returned him to the place of ingress on the sidewalk at the store. There the officer found another box hidden containing an accordeon. The defendant was then locked up, and during Tuesday, upon looking up Messner's haunts, Kauffman was enabled to trace several other musical instruments which had been stolen in the same way.

The Justice held Messner to bail in the sum of $1,000 to take his trial at the next term of the Recorder's Court.

BATTERIES A AND B, CHICAGO LIGHT ARTILLERY—RETURN HOME.—Two of the oldest organizations in the State, Companies A and B, Chicago Light Artillery, arrived in Springfield on Monday night last, for muster out of the service. Both organizations were raised in Chicago, in the early days of the rebellion, when that expedition was extemporized which saved Cairo and the lower part of Illinois to the Union. We well remember how quickly the companies were filled, and how proudly the soldiers marched through our streets, elated with the consciousness that they were the first contribution of the loyal State of Illinois to the armies of the Government. They have both been in almost every battle of note in the Southwest, and whenever their services were required, they have not been found wanting. They have served out two terms—first of three months, and then of three years, the latter of which expired on the 16th; and now, after over three years of honorable service, they have reached Springfield, where, in a few days, they will be mustered out of service. They have lost largely in the various engagements in which they have participated.

It is in contemplation to give them a reception worthy of their name. This is their due. Let them be welcomed by the ringing of bells and the salvos of cannon. Let their brave deeds be recounted by lips of eloquence. Let them be feted and honored, and then let them be dismissed to their friends with the benediction of this great city. Thus should brave men be honored. The return of the veteran heroes should be made the occasion of a municipal jubilee, and to contribute to this end, our people should not be backward.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—The members of the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul will celebrate the annual feast of their patron Saint on Sunday next. Members of the various Conferences will attend the celebration and present their yearly reports. In the morning at eight o'clock divine service will be attended by the members at St. Patrick's Church, and at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon they will visit the Industrial schools at Bridgeport, inspecting the Institution and its inmates. This establishment was organized by the Society and incorporated in 1863, since which date it has been managed by the Christian Brothers. The St. Vincent de Paul Society built the school and wholly support it by the contributions of its members.

The school is designed as an asylum for the reception of boys—the children of Catholic parents, who have, either by the commission of some petty crime become amenable to the laws of the country and are too young to be sent to jail, or who are destitute of parental authority, and therefore liable to become vagrants or thieves. These are all kindly treated at the school, and led to tread in the paths of virtue and integrity, so that by-and-bye they will be sent into the world to take their part as well-behaved citizens. All honor to the benevolent gentlemen for their noble enterprise; they save the [illegible]

COST OF LIVING.

The Currency Question—War Prices—How Induced—Articles of Domestic Consumption—Advance in Three Years.

The gradual appreciation in the cost of all articles of domestic consumption, during the last three years, is a matter which commends itself to our most serious consideration. The cost of living has gone on increasing, till it has attained a pitch which is so markedly in contrast with the domestic disbursements of peaceful times, that we may well pause and reflect on the nature of the advance, and the causes, natural and fictitious, which have developed this condition of things among us.

The depreciation of the currency is a matter which enters largely into the discussion of this question, yet not so largely as most people suppose. We do not now propose to discuss this branch of the subject in other than general terms. That the currency has suffered depreciation is a fact which we must admit, however much we may deplore, or believe it to be causeless. We do not see any reason why the credit of the Government should be estimated at so much below par; it is not so estimated except for speculative purposes. We can very well understand why the currency of the rebel mis-government should depreciate; it has no foundation or security, except in the very problematical success of its issuers; if they should succeed in establishing their independence there would then be some chance of the bills being paid, otherwise there would never be the ghost of a chance—and there is not now, nor will be. But with ourselves it is different. The faith of the country is pledged to the redemption of its issues, and conceding the impossibility, that the South will achieve its independence, there would still remain all the wealth of the Northern States as security for its payment. Only when the amount of bonds and bills issued should approximate closely to the total value of property, real and personal in the whole of the Northern States, with prospect of still further issues, only then can we conceive any real cause for panicky outcry or a pushing down the Government paper below a small discount from gold. We may look at the matter analogically and see a strong argument in favor of our position. In the early part of the present century, England was at war, borrowed money largely, issued notes, and the suspension of specie payments authorised, just previous to the ingress of the century, was continued nineteen years. During that time England was in imminent peril. She was threatened with invasion; often several powers threatened to combine for her overthrow, and none could foresee that England would be able to preserve her individuality among the nations. Yet amid all this, her paper never depreciated more than one-third, or in other words the gold sovereign was never worth more than twenty-seven shillings in paper. The peril of disintegration was never so great to America now as to England then; and we claim that reasoning from that basis we have no real ground for the advance of gold beyond about twenty-five per cent premium. But we have in that little bit of history a very good reason against any depreciation at all. The gold basis was returned to in England after the cessation of hostilities, and repudiation has never been talked of. We may recur to the Continental issues of the United States during the war of the Revolution, and their subsequent worthlessness except as souvenirs. But this is at best but a parallel to the Confederate issues of to-day. Even the failure of the French republic to redeem its assignats after the revolution does not militate against our aphorism; those promises to pay were issued by a provisional government which hoped to establish itself by their aid; when the bogus government went down, the assignats went with it of course. All analogy furnished by the history of other peoples points to this one grand truth: "Money borrowed by a new or usurping government for the purpose of establishing its permanence, may not be paid at maturity, but money borrowed by an established government for the purpose of maintaining the normal order of things—of asserting and maintaining its previously recognized existence and authority—always has been paid and always will be;" hence no cause exists for fear or depreciation in our case.

But gold has advanced to a figure ranging now from 260 to 265. The whole strength of the secession element at home and abroad has been concentrated on this point. Their own financial system is irretrievably gone, and like the drowning man who has lost all hope or discretion, they clutch at any one within reach, seeking to drown them also. From their own location, south of Mason and Dixon's line, they could do nothing, but they and their sympathizers in Europe have kept preaching up the boast that the South can never be conquered, and that the North will repudiate immediately after separation, till they have succeeded in weakening confidence practically in the value of our paper. They have been too ably seconded by their Copperhead brethren in the North, who have used every means in their power to depreciate the Governmental issues. Unfortunately they have been pandered to in our own Representative halls by a set of men afraid to meet the difficulty by taxation, large enough to cover our expenses. The thing has thus grown. The price of all imported articles—of which we have had far too many—has of course been governed largely by the foreign estimate of our paper, as we have had to buy gold wherewith to pay for them. Similarly articles of export commanding gold value abroad, have necessarily drawn the same prices at home. Then prices of other material, not connected with these, have been run up by speculative buyers, and by the increase in cost of production, due to the fact that some of their components have been imported, and that producers sought to charge their war tax on the purchaser, by imposing a larger margin of profit. In war times, the withdrawal of so many men from their ordinary avocations, makes some kinds of labor scarce, and the workers demand higher wages, while a much larger supply of some goods is called for to feed and clothe the army and fit it out with munitions of war. And thus prices have kept increasing; thrown back and forth from one to the other, the enhanced expenses have kept on accumulating till they have mounted up to a point at which they seem absolutely appalling. And let it never be forgotten that every attempt to take advantage of this fact, by putting up the wages or compensation of any person or class to any point above the mere living rate is only throwing the whole thing higher. It does so by increasing the cost of certain classes of goods to others, and furnishing them thus with an additional incentive to demand a further rise in their rate of compensation. The ultimate effect of all this is to bring everything to about the same level as at first, between individuals, but it does so at the expense of depreciating the Government credit, and it opens a door for fraud in the payment of debts. It is equally absurd for each man to try to shirk his share of the burden, as it is for one who in company with others is bearing a heavy load, to give way because it presses on him; by and bye another gives way; an additional weight is left on the others, who are forced to let go their hold; the burden falls to the ground, wounding some in its descent.

The following table shows the difference in the cost of living now and three years ago. The articles quoted embrace representatives of all the prime necessaries, with but few of the luxuries. The advance in some instances is fully 300 per cent., while the average advance is considerably over 200 per cent. Prices have almost steadily appreciated, following generally the advance in gold, but refusing to come down when that article of commerce has declined. This fact alone shows that the appreciation depends largely on that selfish speculation which aims at getting an advantage in any possible way, and relinquishing it only when absolutely forced to let go.

BREAD AND CRACKERS.	1861-2.	1864.
Bread, small loaf	5	10
Bread, large loaf	10	Not made.
Rye loaf, large	10	Not made.
Rye loaf, small	5	10
Crackers, Boston, per lb	8	14@15
" Soda, per lb	7	14@15
" Butter, per lb	8	14@15
BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.		
Butter, fine, per lb	12	40@45
" medium	10	35@40
" cooking	8	20@25
Cheese choice	10	24@26
" inferior	8	18@20
Eggs, per dozen	8	18@24
FISH.		
Cod, salt, per lb	5	9@10
White Fish, fresh ℔ lb	6	12½@15
Whitefish, salt	6	12½@15
Pickerel, fresh	8	15@18
Salmon, smoked	20@25	30@35
Salmon, pickled	20@30	35@40
Lake Trout, fresh	8@10	18@20
FRUIT.		
Apples, new, ℔ peck	40@50	1.00@1.25
Blackberries, ℔ quart	10@12	25@30
Cherries	10@12	25@35
Raspberries	10@15	20@25
Whortleberries	8@10	25@30
Currants, black	8@10	12@15
Currants, red	6@8	10@12
Gooseberries	6@8	12@15
Raisins, per lb	12@15	25@30
Oranges, per dozen	50@75	1.00@1.25
Apples, dried, ℔ lb	6@8	15@20
Peaches, dried	13@15	25@35
Zante Currants	12@15	25@35
GROCERIES.		
Coffee, pure brown, ℔ lb	20@22	65@75
Coffee, mixed, ℔ lb	17@20	50@60
Coffee, green Java, ℔ lb	20@25	60@65
Sugar, brown, ℔ lb	6@8	25@30
Sugar, coffee, ℔ lb	10@12	30@35
Sugar, crushed, ℔ lb	10@12	30@35
N. O. Molasses, ℔ gal	50@60	1.40@1.75
Sugar House, ℔ gal	65@70	1.50@2.00
Tea	50@85	1.20@2.00
Candles, tallow, ℔ lb	10@12	25@28
Candles, adamantine, ℔ lb	12@15	30@33
Candles, sperm, ℔ lb	20@25	50@55
Lard, ℔ lb	10@11	20@25
Rice, ℔ lb	5@7	15@20
Saleratus, ℔ lb	8@10	15@20
Soap, large bars	10@12	25@30
Soap, small bars	7@8	15@20
Starch	7@8	15@20
MEATS.		
Beef, steaks, &c.	8@10	15@22
Pork, steaks and roasts	8@10	18@20
Mutton, ℔ lb	7@9	13@20
Veal, ℔ lb	8@9	13@20
Tripe, ℔ lb	6@8	10@15
Hams, smoked, ℔ lb	10@12	12@25
Shoulders, smoked, ℔ lb	8@10	16@20
Beef, smoked, ℔ lb	10@12	20@24
Beef, corned, ℔ lb	6@8	15@20
Pork, salt, ℔ lb	8@10	18@22
FUEL.		
Coal, Anthracite, ℔ ton	5.50@7.00	15.00@18.00
Coal, Briar Hill, ℔ ton	4.50@5.00	13.50@14.00
Coal, Illinois, ℔ ton	3.00@3.50	8.00@10.00
Wood, hickory and maple, ℔ cord	4.00@4.50	12.00@12.50
Wood, beech, ℔ cord	3.00@3.50	10.00@11.00

The above quotations are for small quantities, such as families generally purchase for ordinary consumption. The range includes fair to good articles, omitting cheap steak, meats and vegetables, and embracing none of the high prices paid by some of the first class restaurants and saloons for extra fine productions; even the perishable vegetables and fruits which usually come in at this season, and are sold cheaply, have advanced with other things, and many of them are very scarce.

The above comparisons may surprise some. We have been paying a little more each month so long, that to many of us it seems scarcely possible that the increment should be so great. Take coffee for instance; in 1861-2 burnt coffee, an excellent article, could be purchased for from 20 to 28 cents per pound. Now the same is sold for from 65 to 75 cents a pound. Here is an advance of nearly 300 per cent. Sugar which was then worth from 8 to 13 cents, is now worth from 25 to 28 cents. Butter which then sold for 10 to 12 cents, is now worth from 40 to 50 cents. Soap has increased in value from 6 to 16 cents a pound, beef from 7 to 20 cents a pound, and other articles in proportion. The extraordinary price obtained for butter is altogether speculative. There is no real occasion for the enormous prices. Early in the season the dealers, in anticipation of the drought, raised their prices, and now that the State has been blessed with abundant rain, have forgotten to cut them down again. There is no occasion for the extraordinary price demanded. In New York the best of Goshen butter is sold at from 14 to 16 cents, and there is little doubt that it will be largely imported. There is certainly a fine opportunity for some man wishing to do the community a service, and make for himself respectable gains, to undertake the enterprise.

The worst of this is that the burden falls unequally. Certain classes of men are much better paid for their services—comparatively speaking—than before the commencement of the war, while very many others receive but little more, if any, than three years ago. Teachers, police officers, men on yearly salaries, and all whose pay is fixed by corporative or legislative enactment, or whose work of finger or brain is not in good demand, have suffered, while the pay of many has constantly increased. The laborer is now able to command a higher salary than the teacher or clerk. There is another class of men who have suffered severely—those who take work on long contract, the margin of profit allowed at the time having been completely swallowed up by the advance in labor and material. Thus it is. Times of great excitement always develop inequalities rapidly. Thousands have built up for themselves magnificent fortunes by speculating in substantials since the commencement of the war; while thousands have suffered in proportion. There is no help for this. An inordinate gain is never made but at the expense of others, and in this sense what makes one rich aids to make many poor. But the difficulty will soon be over. Yet a little more patience, and a good strong effort, and the rebels will be crushed never more to rise. Would we could [illegible] shoulders to the wheel and our hands to the ride, and finish up the war and bad times at once and forever.

THE STREETS.

Sights and Scenes There—The Gutters and Sidewalks—Making a Road Bed—How not to do it.

It is generally considered that as a man becomes more accustomed to any particular pursuit he grows more capable of successfully following it, and one of the earliest maxims impressed upon the "young idea" is the time honored one—"Practice makes Perfect," which is universally accepted as a self-evident fact. Unfortunately, however, this law is not universal in its influence, and its exception may be seen in an eminent degree in our young city. The pilots of our local ship of State do not benefit from what experience they gain, for as the city grows larger and richer, it becomes a greater receptacle of moral and material corruption. To attempt to describe all the annoyances crying for a remedy would be a task of Brobdingnagian proportions; there is room for improvement everywhere, from that nuisance of nuisances—the Chicago river, down to the countless heaps of rubbish which grace, or rather disgrace, our many streets and alleys. A walk through the city, even under the most favorable circumstances, furnishes much material for consideration on the incongruity of earthly splendor. The pedestrian is impressed with the size of Chicago, its fine stores, warehouses and dwellings, but can see no corresponding excellence in the labors of the city fathers, whose highest ambition seems to be to convert their charge into a kind of modern whited sepulchre without the whitewash.

One subject which strikes every stranger who enters the city is the dilapidated condition of many of its streets and sidewalks. In some few places this of course has been remedied but in the vast majority of cases the roads are left in worse than primeval incompleteness. After every shower of rain the streets become converted into embryo rivers, possessing an almost unfathomable depth of mud. Horses wade through the material slough of despond, with difficulty dragging their loads after them, or else giving up in disgust, remain immovably fixed. The crossings are all impassable and present a spectacle which speaks volumes (of mud) to the eye of the observer. Little feet, seemingly too fragile to tread aught rougher than the choicest of Brussels, are vainly endeavoring to ford the muddy abyss; the owners evidently intent only on gaining the "other side" struggle with an energy which must be fraught with ruinous results to brocade and dimity.

The sterner sex are also incommoded by these crossings, but with a determination worthy of better ends, they recklessly dash across, utterly indifferent to the value of patent leather or broadcloth. And when the end is gained, and the opposite sidewalk reached, the difficulties of the way by no means cease; wooden sidewalks (at least Chicago ones) are but a highly ingenious species of man-trap; boards are found so nicely arranged that wherever they are trodden upon they have an irresistible tendency to "tip up" and precipitate the pedal extremities of the unlucky pedestrian into unknown depths, to the great detriment of extraction with a whole skin, or else irregularly shaped chasms yawn openly to receive the traveler bodily into the lower regions. Consider these collections of man-traps to be of all conceivable comparative heights above or below the "sea level," and to be connected by flights of rickety steps, the platform they lead to being of such extensive proportions that supposing the steps do not break down with the traveler ere he reaches the summit, if he stumbles at the top step he will probably fall down another flight on the other side, to the imminent danger of his head and limbs; and add to the whole, fringes of gutters, filled with all manner of animal and vegetable refuse, and one has some idea of many of the walking accommodations of the Garden City of the West.

Considering the democratic proclivities of our city fathers it is a matter of some wonder that they have not seen to this matter more closely; for if the navigation of the streets is a matter of difficulty to a man with all his senses about him, what must it be to one, traveling under the influence of "ye" democracy's best friend—the dapper bottle?

And where a remedy has been attempted, the result has proved to be worse than the disease. Wells street for example, for months was in a condition which exceeded in magnitude any "corduroy road" in the wildest backwoods on the continent. It was literally and perfectly impassible for either foot passenger or vehicles. Sunk far below the level of surrounding streets, it consisted of a series of pits ranging in depth from five to ten feet, filled with water, and serving as the place of execution of all feline and canine annoyances in the neighborhood, numbers of whom graced the surface of the water. One of these miniature lakes was stocked with fish by some enterprising juveniles and formed a source of much pleasure.

At last our energetic authorities determined to alter this state of affairs, probably because they imagined some amusement, at least, was being derived from them. A stratum of tin cuttings and oyster shells was placed in the street, and, after a space of some weeks, the road partly filled up, but with a material the chief constituent of which appeared to be decaying animal and vegetable matter, the odor of which rivalled that of Bridgeport or the far-famed North Branch. Of the two evils we hardly know which to choose. Other streets are in a very dangerous condition, but it is to be hoped that when they are altered some efficient remedy will be applied.

Another street nuisance is the large quantity of building material which chokes up many of our thoroughfares, and the garbage and filth which breeds pestilence and death in almost every alley and byway. The law allows one-third of the street to be blockaded, but the blockaders take nearly three-thirds, interfering greatly with the traffic of the city. It is the duty of the authorities to abate these nuisances, will they do it, and take a decided stand in the matter? "Hove-In" & Co. must remember that the whole duty of superintending street matters does not terminate with "facilitating the bizziness" of horse railroads at the rate of $10,000 a job.

POLICE COURT.

Sights, Sounds and Sayings—Blue Ruin and its Consequences.

The order of business before Justice Miller at the Police Court yesterday, was about as usual. There were several cases of single normal drunks, and the fishers of men who nightly sally forth from the Armory had in one or two instances been successful in capturing inebriates in shoals. The host of devourers of "blue ruin," when they were paraded in the dock, presented the ordinary symptoms: Discoloration of the gills from not having taken kindly to the hook when caught, were discernable in some instances, and here and there a want of uniformity in the color of the eyes was perceptible with the sterner sex, while one elderly female exhibited a countenance strongly resembling a badly colored map of the United States. Of course the Justice applied the usual salve, and where it was inconvenient for the parties to use it outside, they were made in-door patients at the city curative establishment, facetiously called by the cynical the City Bridewell. Out of the ordinary category was the case of Helen Burke and John Burke, husband and wife. Mrs. Burke had been with her worthy spouse on a tour among that class of publicans who generally have their shutters painted green, a color symbolical of the judgment and intelligence of the patrons of such establishments. Ellen being the weaker vessel, and the coats of her stomach (as she described it) being out of order, she was soon overpowered and on their way home, when nearing Randolph street bridge the female could not keep her pedestals, and when lying on the ground she endeavored to grasp a firm hold of the paving stones to keep herself steady. To prevent further accidents Burke sat on his wife's head, and was in that position when the jolly pair were arrested. They were fined seven dollars each and costs.

Thomas and Margaret Hannan were complained of by Mrs. Morrissey for being disorderly. According to the account of the latter lady the Hannans are anything but agreeable neighbors, losing no opportunity of annoying her by bestowing the most opprobrious epithets, accusing her of being the sleeping companion of darkeys and intimating that each of her children had at least forty sires. The defense adduced evidence to show that Mrs. Morrissey was an adept at using obscene language and was frequently in the habit of indulging in it towards the Hannans, whereupon the court dismissed the case.

Alonzo Stickney, Wm. Cunningham, Wm. Fitzgibbon, William L. Watson, J. Frank Russell, and Odin Strong, ex-soldiers of the 19th Illinois, were charged, upon complaint of Molly Bebee, with creating a disturbance at her resort for fallen virtue, on Clark street, on Sunday evening last. The particulars of the case appeared in the TRIBUNE on Tuesday. Stickney was fined sixty dollars, Cunningham fifty dollars, and the other defendants forty dollars each. The fines were all paid.

Thomas Ingoldsby (not of Ingoldsby Legends) sued Mary Lawler for taking the windows out of his house when he was absent from home, and Mrs. Lawler opened a cross-fire upon Ingoldsby in the form of a charge for milling her glaze by throwing stones through the window. The lady came off second best; she was fined five dollars and costs, and the complaint against Ingoldsby was dismissed.

Michael Dunne, with three others, not in custody, was charged with exhibiting his pugilistic abilities towards an unoffending German, on the corner of LaSalle and Michigan streets. Dunne was taken into custody by Officer Bishop, and while on the way to the station-house showed fight to the Officer. Seven dollars and costs cleared Dunne of the scrape.

Mrs. Crone, a lady of interesting exterior and ladylike deportment, surrendered to her bail, to answer to a charge of larceny preferred by Shunfelo Brothers, of North Clark street. The complainants fancied they missed some articles from their store, and having seen Mrs. Crone frequently at their place of business, in conversation with one of their clerks, named Higgins, they caused a warrant to be issued, and the house of the accused was searched. Mrs. Crone, being somewhat scared at the presence of the officers, gave up to them a piece of bugle trimming and a roll of velvet ribbon. Both articles were identified by the complainants as belonging to them; but, fortunately for herself, two of the nieces of Mrs. Crone proved the purchase of the articles, and the accused was discharged, leaving the Court without a stain upon her character.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Full Meeting—Appointment of Police Officers.

The Metropolitan Board of Police Commissioners met in regular session at their rooms in Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon. Every member of the Board was in his place.

The minutes of the last session were read, corrected and approved, after which A. C. Coventry, Esq., the President, read the following estimates for the painting of the Second Precinct Station House:

W. P. Davis, $70; R. Jones, $50; T. Latham & Son, $62; S. S. Godge, $60; Wynkoop & Co., $85.

As some time has passed since these estimates were made, and as since, the price of painters' material has materially increased, it was resolved by the Board that Superintendent Turtle be instructed to procure new estimates.

The bond of William Turtle as custodian of stolen property, for $5,000, J. L. Pitts, James George, Richard Slater and William Hutchinson as sureties was read, approved and ordered placed on file.

Captain W. W. Kennedy, of the Second Precinct, sent in a requisition for bedding for the Station, which on motion was approved, and the Superintendent ordered to fill.

The question of filling the vacancies in the force coming up, on the statement that there were forty-five places to be filled, a number of candidates were brought in and examined as to their age, history and general qualifications. From among them the Board appointed William Barrell, James Fritz, Alexander Beaubien, Patrick Delaney and John A. Gund. John Baryer and John McAnannell were taken on trial for thirty days.

Superintendent Turtle asked authority of the Board to purchase poison for the especial delectation of the dogs running at large and unmuzzled.

Commissioner Brown wished it to be understood that no authority should be given to Police officers to poison dogs unchained and unmuzzled in their owner's yards.

The request of the Superintendent was granted.

On motion of His Honor, the Mayor, the Superintendent was ordered to purchase supplies in bulk and deal them out to the several precincts as they should be needed.

Commissioner Wentworth moved that from and after the first of August, no policeman shall be assigned to any place where he shall receive any pay except his regular pay as policeman, and that the Superintendent see that the labors are as equally divided among the officers as possible. Carried.

After auditing sundry bills the Board adjourned.

ANOTHER HERO FALLEN.—Timothy M. Blaisdell, First Lieutenant of Taylor's battery, company B, Chicago Light Artillery, died in the field hospital, near Marietta, on the 5th inst. He was one of that noble band of young men who gave up lucrative positions, good homes and bright hopes to enter the service of their country as private in the ranks. He has participated in nearly every battle in which his battery has been engaged, and ever proved himself a good soldier. His death is deeply lamented by all, as the purity of his life and the nobleness of his character had endeared him to all his associates. Captain Rumsey writes from the field:

"We have all done for our dear friend whatever was possible under the circumstances; he received the undivided attention of some of his most intimate friends until after his death.

"So our beloved companion in arms has passed away, offering up his most honored life a sacrifice upon his country's altar. He was a faithful, brave and uncomplaining soldier, an excellent officer, generous and true, with a high sense of honor, and was a favorite with our whole command. The common dangers, exposures, trials and sufferings incident to our three years' service together, make us deplore his loss more deeply just as his most honorable career as a soldier was about to close, and he to return with us to his loving friends, and fills our hearts full of sympathy for those who will sorrow for him at home. We shall cherish his memory and strive to emulate his deeds and his virtues."

The immediate cause of the Lieutenant's death was a severe diarrhea. When the weather becomes cool it is presumed his remains will be brought home for interment, with those of his comrades who have fallen in the same good cause.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

A Prostitute Poisons Herself—Premeditation of the Deed—The Letter Announcing Her Intention—Verdict on the Inquest.

In this city it is estimated that there are nearly four thousand prostitutes. Four thousand who are lost to virtue, outcasts from society and disowned by friends. Among them are many who feel most deeply their forlorn and degraded condition. Enticed from the path of virtue by the cunning wiles of some man-demon, denied the privilege or power of reformation by a heartless world, which scorns to give the slightest encouragement to their well intended efforts, disgusted with their life of sin and shame, hopeless and heartsick, they tire of existence and commit self-destruction. The forced gaieties in which they indulge; the wild, careless whirl of excitement that usually surrounds them, cannot ever completely silence the pangs of conscience, or the poignancy of regret. Laugh as they may, there is a hollowness in its ring which tells that it is not the flow of merriment. Sing they do, but the notes blend with the plaintive and the mournful, and show the tone of the weary heart. Underlying their apparent contentment—their seeming freedom from all remorse and regret, there is a powerful undercurrent that is rapidly sweeping them to a premature grave; a gnawing canker that makes them weary of life and anxious to snap the cords which bind them to earth, where they have known only the duplicity of the vicious and the scorn of the virtuous.

Of late we have chronicled several attempts at self-destruction among this unfortunate class, some of which have been successful, and yesterday another was added to the melancholy list. Ann Elizabeth Darst, one of the unfortunates referred to, residing with Katie Loomis, at No. 137 Quincy street, committed self destruction, on Monday, by taking morphine. Ann was known among her acquaintances here as Mettie Sweeney. She was a beautiful, lively girl, about twenty years of age, and possessed of considerable education and refinement. She left Chicago six or eight months ago, and went to Louisville, from which place she returned about five weeks since. For some days she has been very low spirited, much of the time being in tears. Though she often wished herself dead, and mourned over her degraded condition, she gave not the slightest intimation of her rash design. On Monday evening, about nine o'clock, it was discovered that she was ill, and a few simple remedies were used, but as these did not relieve her, it was thought best to call a physician, and a carriage was consequently sent for Dr. Hay, at the Briggs House. He arrived about four o'clock yesterday morning, and found the unfortunate woman just alive. He suspected the presence of poison, and closely questioned the inmates of the house, but all were ignorant of anything of the kind. She was past all medical aid, and expired at 7 o'clock. Later in the day, when the body was being prepared for the grave, there was found in her bed the following letter, which at once explained all:

"*Katie*—Look at this, and then you will see why I have poisoned myself. I have got the —— again, and I might as well be dead as to have that. I want you to have my Billy pay my funeral expenses, and tell him my dying request was that he would never stay with any of my friends, or any one in this house. I want you to advertise my death in my proper name, Ann Elizabeth Darst, and also in the name I go by now.

"I am discouraged and heart-broken. There is no one on earth that I care to live for but my Billy, and him I love dearly. I want a Presbyterian to preach my funeral sermon. If my brother comes, don't let him see me; for he and my mother are alone the cause of my being what I am. Dear Billy, if there is a hell I will come and tell you all, so you may be on your guard. Oh! my Billy, if I could only see him before I die, I would be willing to go. But I cannot die contented as it is. Write a letter to Tommy, and tell him that I am dead, and gone to rest—I hope. Farewell my associates and friends. Good-bye, Billy. I am dying."

On the back of this letter was the following endorsement: "Kate, open this as soon as you find it. I bid adieu to all your poor girls, who I leave behind me."

Upon further search a paper was found between the mattresses of her bed, which was labelled "Morphine—5 grains—From M. Jerome, Druggist, No. 213 Clark." On further inquiry it was ascertained that on Monday afternoon she had employed a boy to get the fatal drug for her, sending a note saying that she wanted it for the neuralgia. She had taken the entire quantity—being about thirty ordinary doses—but suffered and died without making any admissions of the fact.

In the afternoon Coroner Wagner was notified, and an inquest held upon the remains, when the facts set forth above were elicited. The jury returned a verdict of "Death by suicide," and joined in the following expression of censure: "We, the jury, take this opportunity to censure the practice of apothecaries in this city, selling poisons indiscriminately and without proper medical prescriptions; and there being no statute of the State prohibiting such sales, we respectfully direct the attention of the proper authorities to this deficiency in the statute books of the State."

The erring one has gone to appear before a higher tribunal. She will hardly be missed in the circle where she moved. A few tears will fall upon her lonely grave, but the companions of her shame will heed not the lesson; in the whirl of events, poor Ann Darst and her sad fate will soon be forgotten.

VOLUNTEERING.

The Call for Five Hundred Thousand More—A Draft Inevitable—Quota of Cook County.

"Five Hundred Thousand more!"—this is the request that comes flashing along the wires from Washington—five hundred thousand more brave hearts to strengthen the hands of the gallant soldiers already upholding the governmental fabric with strong arms and stout hearts. The foundations of the Republic were deeply laid; they rested on the eternal rock of justice and equal rights. But some of the men who built the structure were journeymen, and used the untempered mortar of slavery. Three-quarters of a century's rains and storms have beaten against those walls; the untempered mortar has crumbled and fallen to the ground, and mischievous hands have loosened the foundation stones. The terrible storm of Sumter arose, and the structure was likely to topple and fall. This was when the President issued his first call for 75,000 men. They came, and bravely did they uphold the edifice. The enemies of the Republic were vigilant, and while the 75,000 brave hearts were holding on with might and main on the one side, they were busy undermining it on the other. Another call was made in 1861, another in 1862 and still another and another, and now comes the loud call for five hundred thousand more. The governmental edifice is surrounded by a living wall of brave men, with here and there a gap, where [illegible] have laid themselves down to die. It is to fill these gaps that [illegible] men are wanted.

Let us drop the figure. The rebellion has dragged its wearisome length along for three years and more, and is now tottering to its fall. Sherman has driven the rebels to Atlanta, and Grant has invested Petersburg; the key-stone of the Confederate arch. If that falls, down will tumble the entire rebel structure. It will melt and disappear like the baseless fabric of a vision. To ensure this result more men are needed. It is not money that is wanted now, but men, bone and muscle. Within a year we confidently expect that the rebellion will be ended, and so evidently think the authorities, since the call is but for that period. It is to be regretted perhaps that the authorities did not see fit to order a draft at once. We have an idea that Copperheads have a duty to perform in this struggle as well as loyal men, but since the President thinks otherwise, we are content. He has given fifty days in which to respond to the call by volunteering, and long before that time is ended, the quota of Illinois should be filled. There are still loyal men in Illinois who are willing voluntarily to come forward at this hour of our country's extremity. The total excess of troops furnished, over and above all calls, is not far from 25,000. The quota for the State under the last call will reach very nearly 47,000, which will leave the number to be raised by draft or by volunteering not far from 19,000. The quota of Cook county under a requisition of 12,000, will reach very nearly 1,400. This number of men we must have if not by volunteering, by draft; and the question which appeals most strongly to our citizens is, "How shall this be done?" It is for them to say. One thing is certain, death and taxes are not more inevitable than is the draft, if the men are not forthcoming.

There should be no delay in this matter. The tenth of September will witness the expiration of our period of grace, and then our destiny will hang upon the turn of a wheel. The last Congress, among the few wise deeds that it accomplished prior to its dissolution, abolished the commutation clause, and now every able bodied man who is drawn must go himself or send a substitute. This is placing the matter just where it belongs. Rich and poor are on a level in respect to the duty they owe the Government. Money will not purchase exemption. There is no doubt, that, in Chicago a regiment, a thousand strong, can be filled within thirty days. Who will undertake it?

THE TRAIN BOYS.

Extortionate Charges—Ten Cents for the Tribune and Five for the Times—A Word to the Railroad Companies.

We were informed yesterday by a Conductor on the Michigan Southern Railway, that the train boys charge passengers ten cents for the Chicago TRIBUNE, and five cents for the Secesh *Times*. Two gentlemen who were with the Conductor made the same statement. We wish to know if this sort of treatment of the TRIBUNE is authorized by the Superintendent of the Michigan Southern Road? We never authorized the train boys to demand and charge ten cents for the TRIBUNE. It is simply a piece of extortion practiced by the train boys to force the *Times* upon Union passengers. We want this swindling business stopped right short off. The train boys obtain their papers for three dollars per 100 copies at the office of publication, and to charge ten cents is to ask a profit of 233 per cent. for selling them. Formerly the boys were charged $2.50 per 100 copies, the advance in price of half a cent on a copy is no justification for increasing the retail rate from five to ten cents.

We understand that the train boys on the Illinois Central and Chicago and Burlington roads are charging ten cents per copy, when they can get it. We have not heard that they ask half that price for the *Times*. The reason alleged for charging more than five cents, is that two cents profit on a paper is not enough to pay the heavy rent exacted by the companies for the privilege of selling papers to passengers. If this be so, we think the railway companies could well afford to reduce their rent, for the sake of accommodating their patrons, the public. The few extra dollars squeezed out of the train boys are no compensation for the mischief done in putting up the cost of the daily papers 100 per ct. on their passengers. We submit this view of the case to their judgment, and hope they will take favorable action.

There ought to be some intermediate price between five and ten cents. If the train boys would charge six cents, or even seven, the traveling public would feel like paying it; but *ten* cents for a paper that only costs three is too much. Why can not the train boys carry postage stamps and make change? What difficulty would there be in giving back four cents in stamps on a ten cent note? The six cents remaining would leave the seller 100 per cent on his purchase. We are opposed to charging the public ten cents for a single copy of a Chicago daily paper.

EARLY CLOSING.—The early closing movement set on foot by the clothiers of the South Division, which came into operation on Monday last, is being participated in by their brethren of the North Division. Several names have been already added to the list of those firms who on Monday last closed their stores at 7 o'clock, to enable their employees to avail themselves of time and opportunity for physical exercise and mental culture. The only days in future on which the stores will not close at the hour named, will be Saturdays. The firms in the North Division who have at present given in their adhesion to the privileges accorded by the merchant tailors to their workmen are Brown & Shearer, H Pfeutze, C. Kassing, John Nash, Morton Moeller and W. Knoke. Several others are understood to be favorable to the movement, but have not yet signed the agreement.

AMUSEMENTS.

BAILEY'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.—The weather is decidedly unfavorable to Mr. Bailey. Monday and yesterday it rained cats and dogs and people did not care to go see to lions, elephants and horses. Nevertheless the attendance at the circus has not been very spare. The sights there on exhibition are quite attractive and have drawn together pretty good audiences. The riding, tumbling, equestration, vaulting, balancing and slack rope dancing are decidedly above par. It was intended that the troupe should exhibit to day in the North Division, but ground is too wet. They will therefore remain to-day at the old stand on State street near Twelfth. This is the last day.

MUSEUM.—The lecture room of the Museum was crowded last evening. "The Drunkard," and "Turn Him Out," were on the boards—both heartily applauded. "The Drunkard" will be reproduced this evening; it is a spirit-stirring drama, of the moral school, teeming w[illegible] We need not say that it is well [illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATER.—William Warren, as the "Member from Cranberry Center," in the play of "Silver Spoon," is drawing good houses at McVicker's. The piece will be given this evening and until further notice. It seems destined to have a good run.

Court Record.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—*Before Davis and Drummond, J. Common Law.*

No. 879. City of Chicago vs Allen Robbins. On trial.

Chancery—

803. Eaton vs Eaton. Leave to examine the parties to this suit generally by both parties as witnesses.

532. Semond et al vs McGregor. Exceptions. Referred to Master.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY—*Before Williams, J.—Common Law.*

768. Smith vs Hammond. Motion for new trial overruled, &c.

1218. Strecter vs Bascom et al. Rule to plead in 20 days.

885. McGillen vs Ryan. Motion for new trial, &c., overruled.

— Cudmore vs Walsh. Proceedings on execution stayed, &c.

744. Mosely vs O'Mara. Dismissed.

1316. Morehouse vs Suck et al. Dismissed.

889. Outhwaite vs Hubbard. Motion to reinstate.

Chancery—

501. Green et al vs Douglass et al. Report of sale confirmed.

684. Reycraft vs Reycraft et al. Same order.

A Card.

TOLEDO July 18, 1864.

The 91st New York, veteran volunteers, *en route*, for home, on furlough, having been elegantly transported and generously entertained by the Michigan Southern Railroad officers and men, desire to make the most public acknowledgement of their appreciation of the kindness that prompted such noble treatment, giving us first class cars, besides furnishing refreshments for the entire regiment, both at Chicago and Toledo.

To Mr. Samuel C. Hough, the agent at Chicago, we are particularly indebted for the most devoted and minute attention. No officer could have been more useful in assisting in every particular, and we shall never forget his zeal and attentions.

Our thanks are due to the patriotic ladies of Chicago for an invitation to supper, which was declined only because of prior notice of refreshments from the Michigan Southern Railroad.

[Signed.] J. TARBELL

Lieut Col. Commanding Regiment.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Treatise on Government.—A short work showing the vast superiority of the Representative Democracy of the United States over all other form of Government, prepared with great care for the people.

Endorsed by the Governor of Illinois, who writes as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 30, 1864.

To Bartow A. Ulrich, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—I have just finished the reading of your manuscript, entitled "A Short and practical Treatise on Government, showing the superiority of the United States Government over all others." I have found it a very interesting, impartial, and able exposition of the different forms of government, clearly defining and contrasting the structure and powers of each, and triumphantly vindicating the superiority of the Representative Democracy of the Constitution. The distinctions between national and State sovereignty are concise, lucid and well defined. No one can read your work without interest and profit, and at no time since the formation of the Government has there been such necessity for some plain treatise on its nature, working and adaptations to the wants of the people as now.

I can look to a wide circulation of your work among the people as potent for good, and I could wish to see it a hand book in all the homesteads of the land.

It will be a new stimulus to loyalty, a reminder of the good we are fighting for, nerving the popular mind and heart to hold on with unyielding purpose to a Government founded by the best men in so much wisdom, and so full of benefactions for the people now, and of promise for future prosperity. Truly yours, RICHARD YATES.

Book stores, and Associations of a political or literary character can have their orders filled at TRIBUNE Office for $2.00 per dozen. Retailed by Culbertson & Cutler, 126 Clark street; or S. C. Griggs & Co., 39 and 41 Lake Street.

Strickland's Pile Remedy.—It is a blessing to those suffering with piles that we can assure them this preparation of Dr. Strickland's is effecting permanent cures in cases of very long standing, and it only costs 50 cents. For sale by druggists and H. Scovil, wholesale agent, 75 Randolph street, Chicago.

LYONS' FEMALE COLLEGE.—Next session will open on the 7th of September. For catalogue, apply to Rev. Geo. R. Moore, Lyons, Iowa.
jy20-n539-1t

Prof. H. A. De Munn's Letters upon the Hair and Scalp, will be resumed on Saturday next, 23d inst.

How Many Little Sufferers are wasting away from the effects of Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint, and kindred diseases? And yet a remedy sure, prompt and thorough, readily administered, and entirely safe, with a reputation established by its merit, and maintained over the whole country for a series of years, can be readily obtained in Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam.—Why not give it a trial? Sold by druggists everywhere.
July18-n165-3t-&-w-s

The Best Tonic in the World.
HUBBEL'S
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GENERAL DEBILITY.
PURELY VEGETABLE
Not bitter and unpleasant to the taste, but the most palatable ever offered. Particularly to the Southern market.
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FOR SALE BY
Burnham & Van Schaack, Wylie & Edwards, and Druggists & Grocers generally.
july1-m216-13t-f, m, & w

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
jy3-n24-3m

Metropolitan Hall to Rent.—This Hall is to rent for all the purposes for which such halls are ordinarily used. Terms moderate. Applications can be made at the office, adjoining the entrance to the Hall.
ja13-b60-tf

Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Telegraph Institute.—The largest institution of the kind in the world! Thirty-five telegraph instruments in constant use. Address BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.
jy9-n348-1m D&W

Commercial Postscript.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

For the Week Ending July 19, 1894.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 19, 1864.

The following table shows the receipts of Lumber, Shingles, Lath, etc., for the week ending July 19th, and comparatively for three years.

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC., FOR THE WEEKS ENDING JULY 19TH FOR THREE YEARS.

	1864.	1863.	1862.
Lumber, feet	17,615,000	11,840,000	9,094,000
Shingles, No.	4,530,000	1,975,000	2,216,000
Lath, pcs	2,210,000	1,835,000	1,413,000
Posts, No.	5,432	4,190	[illegible]
Pickets, No.	70,800		[illegible]
Staves, No.	430,000	825,000	266,000

LUMBER—The market has been fairly supplied during the past week with the leading descriptions of Lumber. From several causes, some explainable and others more obscure, there has been less activity in the market than during the previous week. The country trade has been much crippled, owing to the continued want of railroad dock room for discharging lumber, in consequence of which cargoes are delayed for two or three days, at considerable cost either to the seller or buyer. With the best efforts used by the railroad executives in this direction, still the complaint continues to press heavily on those more immediately concerned. For most descriptions of lumber the market is active and very firm at the quotations given below.

SHINGLES—The market is still poorly and very inadequately supplied. Really good qualities are selling at higher figures than have ever been known in this market, and yet the want is an increased supply. In several cases we observe that low prices are obtained, owing to the strict discrimination exercised by buyers. But still good A's, sawed or shaved, are in active demand and very firm at our present quotations.

LATH—With fair receipts the market is active and firm at previous quotations.

CARGO SALES TODAY.

Cargo schr. Transit, from Manitowoc, sold by Bickford, 75,000 ft lumber, ¾ strips, rough, common, at $19.00; cargo schr. Fashion, from Pentwater, sold by Hart & Maxwell, 129,000 feet lumber, ¾ strips sawed thin, balance coarse joists, at $18.00;—cargo schr Marco Polo, from Towas Bay, sold by Peter Wood, 120,000 feet lumber, stock boards, at $22.60, balance common mixed, at $19.00;—cargo schr Union from Pier Marquette, sold by Col. Loomis, 74,000 feet lumber, ¾ strips, balance boards, at $18.50;—cargo schr. Forfar, from Muskegon, sold by Morton, 119,000 feet lumber, ¾ strips, at $20.00.

CARGO PRICES OF LUMBER.

Grand River, mixed,	per thousand feet		$16.50@18.50
do do all strips,	"	"	20.00@22.00
Muskegon, mixed	"	"	18.00@20.00
do best cargoes,	"	"	21.00@23.00
Green Bay, mixed,	"	"	22.00
do do ¾ strips,	"	"	22.00@24.00
Shingles, No. A, sawed,	"		5.50
do No. A, shaved,	"		4.25@5.00
Lath,	" pcs		4.00@

CARGO SALES DURING THE WEEK.

Vessels.	Where from.	Descript'n.	Price.
Challenge	Kalamazoo	mixed	$20@17
Humboldt	Muskegon	mixed	21@17
Sea Gull	Manitowoc	¾ strips&lath	[illegible]
Two Charlies	do	mill run "	[illegible]
Warren	Black Creek	mixed	24
Aslenwick	Grand River	rafted strips	20@16
Buena Vista	Manistee	mixed	23
Kate Doneh	Depere	¾ strips	19 [illegible]
Fr. Union	Green Bay	and ... ¾ strips	[illegible]
Royal Albert	Canada	cl'r and mxd	27.75
Oleander	Depere	¾ strips	18.37½
Wyoming	Grand River	strips	22.00
Fisher	Muskegon	¾ strips good	[illegible]
do	do	lath	4.00
Gladiator	Grand River	coarse mix'd	15.00
Son and Heir	Canada	st'ck bds &c	22.00
Algoma	Green Bay	rafted bds	[illegible]
do	do	shv'd shingle	[illegible]
Fortune	Towas Bay	com. boards	[illegible]
Ardent	Kalamazoo	¾ strips fair	[illegible]
Challenge	do	¾ strips fair	[illegible]
do	do	sawed shgs	[illegible]
Illinois	Muskegon	¾ strips fair	21.00
Adriatic	Grand River	¾ strips	21@17
Hamlet	Green Bay	mostly bds	22.00
Mitchel	Menomonee	¾ strips	23.00
Napoleon	Manistee	joists	20.00

In the Yards, there has been a large amount of activity—the principal demand being for Flooring and the better descriptions of Lumber. The following quotations rule very firm.

The following are the Yard prices:

LUMBER—First Clear, ℔ M	[illegible]
Second Clear, ℔ M	[illegible]
Third Clear, ℔ M	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards, dry	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding, Clear, dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Common do	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A, ℔ M	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, No 1	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No 1	[illegible]
Lath, ℔ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ℔ 1,000	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 19, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—With an almost nominal supply, the market has been inactive. There appears to be a fair demand for shipping grades, but the present receipts are insufficient to make any change in the previous quotations of the market. Entered sales, 318 head, at $3.75@5.37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Rusk	Smith	17	971	$4.90
Voorwell	O'Shea	21	969	5.10
Stone	Webb & Kelly	40	1205	5.25
Jones	do	17	1260	5.12½
do	do	19	1271	5.37½

HOGS—Receipts during the day about 800 head. Entered sales 356 head at $8.00@9.50. Market firm at previous quotations.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
J. Gridley	Huff & Co.	117	195	$9.25
Hobbs	Smith	61	180	9.00
Sherman H. & F.	Diamond	175	174	8.50

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Closing Day.

[Telegraphed Exclusively to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Tuesday Evening, July 19.

BEEF CATTLE—The Beef Cattle market for the week ending to-day, shows a receipt at all the market places in the city, of 5,565 head. The state of trade has been good, at the close, as it was at the opening of the market. All the fresh arrivals received to-day have been readily disposed of at yesterday's quotations, which were for best grades, excluding fancy cattle, or extra holiday beef, ℔ ℔ 18@18½c. Medium quality 16@17½c; thin steers and common 11@15c.

SHEEP—Of sheep we have 14,000 head reported for the week; according to the sales of sheep brokers, the general average price per head has been 10@11c ℔ ℔.

HOGS—The receipts of hogs for the week number 18,000 head. The quotations to-day of corn-fed hogs, live weight, ℔ 100 lbs, are 10¾@11½c best quality; for second quality 9@10c. The quotations of distillery fed hogs, ℔ 100 lbs, live weight, are 9¾@10c; for these the market has been active for best qualities; but for inferior dull, and lower than on Saturday.

SOLON ROBINSON.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 19.

The current prices for the week at all the markets are:

BEEF CATTLE—1st quality, $18.00@19.50; ordinary to good quality, $16.00@18.00; common quality, $15.00@15.50; inferior quality, $11.00@14.00.

COWS AND CALVES—1st quality, $80.00@95.00; ordinary quality, $45.00@55.00; common quality, $40.00@45.00; inferior quality, $35.00@40.00.

VEAL CALVES—1st quality ℔ ℔, 10@11c; ordinary quality, 8½@9½c; common quality, 7½@8½c; inferior quality, 7@7½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extras ℔ head, $7.50@8.00; prime quality, $6.50@7.50; ordinary quality, $5.50@6.50; common quality, $4.50@5.50; inferior quality, $3.00@4.50.

SWINE—Corn-fed ℔ ℔, 10@11½c; still-fed 9@10c.

The market for Beef Cattle was more active and buoyant this week, owing to a large falling off in the receipts, and prices advanced fully 1c a pound. The cattle were generally of a very poor quality, and many of them gave evidence of having suffered greatly by the protracted drought. The total receipts of all stock at all the yards for this week and last week were: Beeves, 5,565; Cows, 162; Veal Calves, 2,385; Sheep and Lambs, 14,000; Swine, 18,960. Total last week: Beeves, 5,98[illegible]; Cows, 161; Veal Calves, 2,40[illegible]; Sheep and Lambs, 16,184; Swine, 15,401.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday Evening, July 19.

TOBACCO—Leaf lower and other grades unchanged. Sales: 340 hhds lugs at $8.00@14.55; common shipping leaf, $14.50@19.60; medium do, $19.25@21.55; good and fine do, $25.00@35.75; common and medium manufacturing, $25.00@33.00; good, $35.50@51.00; fine and fancy, $50.00@155.00@270.00 per 100 lbs.

FLOUR—Demand light. Sales: 40 brls fancy super at $9.60; 1,200 do city and country single extra at $9.75, and 210 do double extra on private terms.

GRAIN—Wheat firm. Sales: 1,400 sacks, including 261 common and fair fall, at $1.90@2.07½ per bu; 818 bu fair and good at $2.10@2.15, and 322 bu prime at $2.20. Corn inactive, with sales of 321 sacks yellow at $1.55; 78 do common white at $1.75. Oats unchanged. Sales: 296 sacks, including 726 at 95½c; 102 at 96c.

WHISKY—Better, with sales of 262 brls, in various lots, at $1.70, and 40 do at $1.71 per gallon.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Sales: 2 brls tallow at 14½c, 10 trcs do at 15c; 10 brls and 14 pkgs do at 15¼, and 1 pkg grease at 12c. The quotations reported on Change yesterday were above the market, and not credited by dealers.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday Evening, July 19.

FLOUR—Dull; holders firm and buyers scarce.

GRAIN—Wheat receipts 79,000 bu; tolerably active and 5c better; sales this a. m., 15,000 bu at $2.32½; on 'Change $2.30 to $2.35; closing dull at $2.34½. Corn 2c better and more active. Oats more active and slightly improved.

LATER—This p. m. the wheat market receded ½c. Sales since 'Change—18,000 No 1 Spring at $2.33@2.34; market closing at $2.33@2.33½.

The Foreign Markets.

Per steamer Europa.] [By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.

FLOUR—Dull and tending downward.

GRAIN—Wheat easier and 1@2d lower, for spring; red western 8s@8s 6d; red southern 8s 9d; white 8s 6d@9s; white southern 9s 9d. Corn quiet at 29s 6d for mixed.

PROVISIONS—Pork active and 2@3s higher. Lard 6d better.

GROCERIES—Sugar heavy and 1s@1s 6d lower, closing firm. Coffee dull.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and steady—refined, 2s 1d@2s 2d.

LONDON, July 9, 1864.

BREADSTUFFS—Baring's circular reports breadstuffs steady.

GROCERIES—Sugar tending upwards, and prices a trifle higher. Coffee quiet and steady. Tea tends upwards.

PETROLEUM—Active at 2s 1½d@2s 2d for refined.

STOCKS—American securities nominal, and without sales. Consols closed Friday at 90½@90⅝.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, July 9, 1864.

COTTON—Excited, and prices ½d higher. Including in the sales to-day were 10,000 bales to speculators and exporters.

BREADSTUFFS—Steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm.

GROCERIES—Sugar still advancing.

PRODUCE—Quiet and steady.

LONDON, July 9, 1864.

STOCKS—Consols for money 90⅛@90¼; Ill. C. shares 44@43 discount; Erie 65.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 19, 1864.

FLOUR—Quiet but firm.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee spring, $2.38, held at $2.45; $2.55 for amber Michigan; Chicago No 1 spring, $2.32; No 2 Milwaukee spring, $2.26, closing at $2.25. Corn firm; No 1, $1.55; No 1, $1.52. Oats—95c for No 1 Chicago.

WHISKY—Firmer with sales at $1.70.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firmer; to New York: wheat 19½c, corn 16½c.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour 3,717 brls, wheat 62,590 bu, corn 45,329 bu.

CANAL EXPORTS—Wheat 96,850 bu, corn 36,239 bu, oats 21,450 bu.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 19.

COTTON—Dull without decided change at $1.60@1.63 for middling uplands.

FLOUR—State and western 25c better; $10.50@10.75 for extra state; $11.00@11.25 for common to good shipping extra round hoop Ohio; and $11.35@11.50 for trade brands, the market closing quiet. Included in sales are 1,000 brls extra state for August at $11.50 and 1,140 brls round hoop Ohio for last twenty days in August at $12.00.

WHISKY—Decidedly firmer and more active at $1.68@1.70 for state, and $1.69@1.78 for western.

GRAIN—Wheat 3@5c higher, and moderately active—closing quiet at $2.56@2.65 for Chicago spring; $2.65@2.70 for Milwaukee club; $2.60@2.72 for amber Milwaukee; and $2.80@2.82 for winter red western, and $4.50 for interior red western. Corn firm and moderately active at $1.60 for new mixed western. Oats [illegible]

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar quiet—Cuba 21c, Havana 21½c. Molasses dull.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but firm at 58c for crude, and 80c for refined in bond.

WOOL—Very quiet—holders and buyers are wide apart.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher and in good demand at $43.00 for mess; $41.00@43.00 for new do—closing at $44.00@44.50 for new prime, and $39.00 for prime. Also 500 barrels new mess for July, buyer's option at $40.00. Beef dull and heavy at $16.00@18.00 for mess; $19.00@20.00 for prime; $20.00@25.00 for repacked mess, and $20.00@25.00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef quiet and nominal. Cut meats quiet at 16@16½c for shoulders, and 18@19c for hams. Lard higher and in good demand at 19@20½c. Also 500 brls for July, buyer's option, at 21c; 500 brls for August, seller's option, at 21c. Butter 38@42c for Ohio, and 40@45c for state. Cheese a little firmer at 18@23c.

N. Y. Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 19.

MONEY—Active and firm at 7@8 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—109½ for gold.

GOLD—Irregular, unsettled and firmer, opening at 258½, declining to 250½, and closing heavy at 252½@[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Irregular; U. S. 6's, coupons, 103¼@102½; 5-20's, coupons, 104@104¼; 7-30's, October and April, 109¼.

STOCKS—Steady; U. S. 6's 81, registered 102¼; do coupons 102¼; do 5-20 coupons 104, 7-30's 109¼; U. S. 6's one year certificates 95. Tennessee 6's 57, Virginia 6's 58, Ohio & Mississippi certificates 48½, Canton 34½, New York Central 130, Erie 109½, Hudson 129½, Registered 183½, Michigan Central 132½, Illinois Central scrip 131½, North Western 54½, do preferred 85, Rock Island 115, Ft. Wayne 112½, Quincy [illegible].

MINING STOCKS—Central [illegible], Copper Falls 33¾, Quincy 10, Huron 33, Isle Royale 19, Minnesota 35, Pewabic 70½, Rockland 12½.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, Tuesday Evening, July 19.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady. No. 2 spring, $2.25; winter red Indiana $2.45. Corn firm. No. 1 Illinois $1.56. Other grains scarce and quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Flour, 50c; wheat, 14c; corn, 13½c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, July 19, 1864.

UP—Barks Sunshine, Milwaukee, Great West No. 2; schr Dreadnought.

DOWN—Prop Potomac; brig Ferguson; schr. Chieftain.

WIND—South.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Tuesday, July 19—1 P. M.

CLEARED—Nothing.

ARRIVED—Acme, LaSalle, 5,500 bu wheat, 5 tons coal; Resolute, Athens, 95 yds rubble stone; Advance, Athens, 45 yds [illegible]; [illegible], Athens, 90 yds rubble stone; M. O'Connor, Lasalle, 4,750 bu corn.

MARRIED.

In this city, at 295 Chicago avenue, by the Rev. Robt Collyer, Mr ROSS EBBITT and Miss LETITIA ABBITT, both of this city.

By the same, at 295 Chicago avenue, Mr. EDWARD W. MITCHELL and Miss MARION E. HALLOCK, both of New York. No cards.

In this city, on the evening of the 19th inst., by the Rev. E. P. Pierce, Mr. CHARLES L. STOKES and Miss JENNIE GOLDSMITH, both of this city.

DIED.

In this city, on Monday, the 18th inst., LUCY BUTLER, aged 2 months, daughter of Henry C. and Lucy A. Ramsey.

Funeral this (Wednesday) morning at 10½ o'clock from 96 Indiana avenue.

In this city, on Sunday morning at 11½ o'clock, at the Lake House, of consumption, WM. E. SMITH, aged 45 years and 7 months.

Deceased has been a resident of this city for the past eight years, and was a prominent member at the bar. He leaves a wife and three children and large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss. The remains were taken to the residence of his father at Roscoe for burial.

Kentucky papers please copy.

In this city on the morning of July 19th, the infant son of William H. and Frances A. Mallory, aged 3 months and 14 days.

At Bloomington, Du Page county, Ill., on July 8th, 1864, CHAMBERLIN AUSTIN, aged 80 years.

Lost

LOST—An envelope with letters of recommendation signed by [illegible], and a photograph, of no use to any one except the owner. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 146 Monroe street.
jy20-n[illegible]-1t

LOST—On Randolph street, between Lasalle and Clark, Monday about 5 o'clk, the plan of a house. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at 91 Lasalle street.
jy19-[illegible]

AMPLY PREPARED.—Notice is hereby published, that we have by extra exertions got ahead of our orders, which enable us to supply with dispatch our patrons, to any amount with the wonderful, extremely interesting and much admired "SCALIGRAPH," which is far the most popular and [illegible] ever produced. [illegible] to all lovers of [illegible]. Specimens [illegible] the set of three [illegible]. Agents will have [illegible] Communications [illegible] solicited and filled by
DANIEL A. BRONSON,
jy16-n379-1t 130 Mercer street, New York.

Amusements.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD & CO. ... Proprietors and Managers.
A. D. BRADLEY ... Director of Amusements.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 20th,
Second night of the great moral play of
THE DRUNKARD; or, The Fallen Saved.
Edward Middleton ... Mr. Frank Aiken
Bill Dowton ... John Dillon
Mary Wilson ... Mrs. F. Perrin
Mrs. Spindle ... Mrs. Stonsall
GRAND DANCE ... JENNIE HIGHT.
To conclude with WILFUL MURDER.
P. Spoon, Mr. Dillon ... Whiskers, Hattie Bernard.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS STONSALL.
The great Drama of THE DUKE'S MOTTO will soon be produced.
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
PILATE'S COURT; or, The Trial of Christ,
Consisting of twenty life-sized figures in wax, from Madam Tussaud's great Gallery, London.
PRICES—Admission to Museum and Lecture Room, 25 cents. Children under 12 years, 15 cents. Dress Circle and Parquet, 25 cents extra. Private Boxes, $5 and $3. Holders of tickets for reserved seats. Box book open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Doors of Lecture Room open at 7¼ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Second week of the sterling Comedian, from the Boston Museum,
MR. WM. WARREN,
Universally acknowledged as the first Comedian of the age, supported by the best company in the West.
WEDNESDAY and every evening until further notice, the celebrated Museum Comedy, written expressly for Mr. Warren by Dr J. S. Jones, of Boston, entitled
THE SILVER SPOON.
Jefferson S. Batkins, member from Cranberry Centre ... Mr. WM. WARREN.
Grand Dance ... M'lle Augusta.
To conclude with the new Farce TURN HIM OUT.
Nicodemus Nobbs ... Mr. Warren
WANTED—10 young ladies to assist in a grand spectacle about to be produced. Apply to Mr. MYERS at the back door of the theatre between 10 and 12 o'clk.

VARIETY THEATRE,
115 and 117 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK & CO., Proprietors and Managers.
T. L. FITCH, Acting and Stage Manager.
Engagement of
MR. LEW SIMMONS,
The celebrated Banjoist and Ethiopian Comedian.
MISS ANNIE AND WARREN BORDWELL.
MISS EMMA AND EDITH WHITING,
MISS HATTIE BINKLEY,
MR. PETE LEE
The company now comprises
25 STAR PERFORMERS. 25
Doors open at 7¾. Performance commences at 8¼.
SCALE OF PRICES—Parquette, 25 cts. Dress Circle, 25 cts; Private Boxes, $3.00. Single seats in Boxes, 50 cents.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Auctioneers, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn st.
Fine Embroideries and Laces,
Dress Silks, Parasols, Fans, Mitts, Dress and Carriage Trimmings, Fringes, Girdles and Buttons, Velvet, Dimity, Ribbons, Shawls, Linen, Cambric, Cotton, Hose, Gents' Linen Collars, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, July 22, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, being the balance of a retail stock of goods to close business.
jy19-n[illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Brussels Carpets, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, July 22d, at 9½ o'clock A. M
At Dwelling House No. 58 Price Place, between Van Buren and Jackson sts., near Halsted st. W. D.,
The entire furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping, consisting of Parlor Suite in Mahogany, Brussels Carpets, Tables, Bedsteads, Bedding, Mirrors, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. Also, 15 cords of Wood.
jy19-n[illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

LARGE AND FINE STOCK OF
Dry Goods, All-Wool Cassimeres, Cloths, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, July 21st, at 9½ o'clock A. M. at Butters' Auction Rooms, corner Dearborn and Washington sts., a large and desirable stock of Dry Goods, consisting in part of Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Prints, Delaines, Denims, Ticks, Stripes, Checks, Dress Goods, &c.
ALSO—A large and choice lot of 6-4 All-Wool Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloths, Tweeds, &c.
PARASOLS—An invoice of Ladies' Silk Parasols.
The above stock is fresh, are just from the East, can be seen at our rooms on Wednesday, (day before sale.)
jy17-n[illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st.
SUPERIOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PICTURES, BOOKS, CIGARS, PLATED WARE, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, July 22d, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, a general assortment of well kept Household Furniture, Brussels Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Oval French Plate Mirror, Paintings, Engravings, and Standard Books.
Also—5,000 Cigars.
Also—Silver Plated Ware, best quality—fine Castors, with Cut Bottles, Ice Pitchers, Tea Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots, Waiters, sets, three pieces, Tea Sets, Goblets, Mugs, Ivory Handled Plated Knives, Spoons, Forks, &c. Also, Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Waiter Pitchers, Call Bells, &c.
jy17-n[illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF
BLOODED STOCK.
Having associated with me in business my sons, (William and Charles S. Brown,) I will sell at public auction, at my residence, Grove Park, in Island Grove, Sangamon County, Illinois, three miles west of Berlin, on the road leading from Springfield to Jacksonville, on Wednesday and Thursday, August 24th and 25th, 1864—(sale to commence at 10 o'clock,)
Thirty or Forty Superior Short-horn Cattle,
consisting of Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls; also Southdown Sheep and Berkshire Hogs, from the importation of the Illinois Importing Association of 1857; also a number of valuable
Brood Mares, Colts and Fillies,
Of trotting stock.
Catalogues of stock will be issued in due time. Persons desiring to obtain them can send their address to me at Berlin, Illinois. JAS. N. BROWN.
jy5-n[illegible]

Excursions.

EXCURSION TO GREEN BAY.
Cars leave Depot of Chicago and Northwestern Railway, corner of West Water and Kinzie streets,
Wednesday, July 27th,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
Tickets good for two weeks, allowing passengers to stop over at any of the intermediate towns.
Tickets for sale at the Railway Office 56 South Clark street; also at Smith's Book Room, 64 Washington street, and Goss & Hoce's, 22 North Clark street.
Persons desiring to leave the city on a pleasure trip, or for health, will find this one of the most satisfactory of the season.
jy19-n[illegible]

1864. GRAND 1864.
PLEASURE EXCURSIONS
TO
LAKE SUPERIOR.
The Splendid Side Wheel Steamers
PLANET and MICHIGAN
Will make regular and reliable trips during the season, leaving Howe's Dock, first east of Rush street Bridge, as follows, at 7 P. M.

PLANET, CAPT. BEN. WILKINS.		MICHIGAN, CAPT. GEORGE DAVIS.	
Tuesday	July 5	Friday	July 1
Monday	July 18	Friday	July 15
Friday	July 29	Monday	Aug. 1
Wednesday	Aug. 10	Tuesday	Aug. 16
Wednesday	Aug. 24	Thursday	Aug. 25
Tuesday	Sept. 6	Wednesday	Sept. 14
Saturday	Sept. 17	Tuesday	Sept. 27
Friday	Sept. 30	Friday	Oct. 7
Thursday	Oct. 13	Friday	Oct. 21
Wednesday	Oct. 26		
Thursday	Nov. 3		

To those seeking health and pleasure the trip to Lake Superior exceeds that of all others, comprising a distance of some 2,400 miles, in which distance the boats make landings at thirty four different points of interest. A good Band of Music will accompany the boat. For further information apply to
F. A. HOWE, JR., Agent, Chicago.
H. S. DAVIS, Milwaukee.
jy8-m[illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Local and Traveling Agents to sell an article at a profit of 100 per cent. Forty-seven have been sold for one township in two weeks, at a profit of $188. Call at 147 South Clark street, Room No. 14, or send 2 cents to Post Office Drawer 4981, Chicago, Ill. P. S.—Capital required from $15 to $100.

WANTED—Agents in every County, to sell by subscription a new and important work, from the pen of one of our ablest and most graphic writers, relating to subjects which at the present time arouse the profound attention and interest of thinking men throughout the loyal States. It will consist of one royal octavo vol. of 578 pages, and will sell at $3.50 per copy. To men of character and ability, who can appreciate a work far above ordinary merit, and who understand how to make known its merits to others, we are prepared to offer extra inducements. Exclusive territory given. C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 113 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED.—Agents wanted to sell the most "Wonderful Invention of the Age"—an Instrument and full instructions by which any lady or gentleman can take a perfect likeness. Sent free on receipt of 25 cents. Agents are making $10 a day. Every family should have one. Town and county rights for sale. Address M. DE GRAND, 386 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Agents in every county in the Northwest to sell B. Richardson's splendid Steel Military Portrait of LIEUT. GEN. U. S. GRANT—size 19x24. Mrs U. S. GRANT says it is the only picture that is correct that has been published. Sent by mail on receipt of $1.00 to any part of the country. Agents supplied by R. R. LANDON, General Agent for the Northwest, 85 Lake street, Post Office Box 4433.

WANTED—Agents. Just ready. A splendid Steel Engraving of PRESIDENT LINCOLN, beautifully ornamented with appropriate designs for the border. Pronounced by everybody to be the richest thing of the kind yet published. Size 19 by 24 inches. Sent free on receipt of price $1.00. Also Engravings of LIEUT. GEN. GRANT and MAJ. GEN. GEO. B. McCLELLAN in the same style and price. Also Portraits of OUR MILITARY AND NAVAL HEROES, 8½ by 11 inches. Price 25 cents each or five for $1.00. AGENTS, TEACHERS and LADIES WANTED everywhere to sell the above. Address E. B. TREAT, Publisher and Wholesale Agent, 117 South Clark st., Chicago.

WANTED—Employment. $75 A MONTH.—Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Agents for Schmucker's History of the Rebellion—(English and German.) Two volumes now ready, completing the history to the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. [illegible] too well and favorably known to need comment. Also agents for the popular [illegible] Chronicle of the Rebellion, by Dr. Scott, of Memphis. [illegible] For their circulars and full particulars to C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 113 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. Young ladies can sell hundreds of [illegible] R. R. LANDON, Agent, 85 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. Exclusive territory given to sell Life, Speeches and Administration of President Lincoln, by Joseph H. Barrett. This book only sold by Agents cannot be had at any book store in the country. Sample sent on receipt of $2.50. Circulars and terms sent by R. R. LANDON, General Agent, 85 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—500 Agents to sell the New Book, THE TANNER BOY; or, LIFE OF LIEUT. GEN. U. S. GRANT. Disabled and wounded soldiers can sell hundreds of them. Sample book mailed free on receipt of $1.25, retail price of book, $1.50; wholesale agent, 85 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—[illegible] I want Agents at $60 per month, expenses paid, to sell my Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address JOHN F. LORD, Biddeford, Maine.

W. E. TAYLOR, REAL ESTATE Agent, will attend to the renting of Dwellings, Stores and Offices; sale and leasing of Real estate; collection of rents, and paying of taxes for non-residents and others. Office 121 North Clark street. P. O. address, Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

For Sale

FOR SALE—Notice to Lumbermen. A rare chance is offered to any parties desirous of going into the lumber trade.
The undersigned will sell his mill property, pine lands located on Muskegon Lake and River, and vessel property, as follows, to-wit:
A New Steam Saw Mill, in perfect running order, capable of cutting easily from ten (10) to fifteen (15) millions feet per annum—with "gang" saws, circular and upright saws, lath and picket mills, with ample docks and a boom holding three (3) millions of feet of logs, a large boarding house, barn, shops and tenement houses, and upwards of 300 acres of lands adjoining, beautifully located on the west end of Lake Muskegon, in the village of Muskegon. Also the one-half of the Schooner Odessa. Also, [illegible] twelve thousand acres of choice Pine lands, located with great care on the Muskegon river, averaging less than one and a half miles from the river. All of which will be sold on easy terms, [illegible] and deferred payments. [illegible] seven (7) per cent interest, or the subscriber will sell a partnership interest to a practical lumberman of means and good business reputation. Address care of Post Office Drawer 5902, Chicago, or the property may be seen at any time by a call on the Propellers G. J. Truesdell or Ottawa, which make semi-weekly trips to Muskegon from Chicago during the season of navigation.
S. N. WILCOX.

FOR SALE—At a sacrifice, lease, stock and fixtures of a first-class Grocery Store, situated in one of the best locations in this city. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address Box 1840.

FOR SALE—A Newspaper Office doing a good business in a flourishing city in Northern Illinois. Reason for selling—Proprietor in the army. Politics—Republican. For further particulars address C. H. SCRIVEN, 82 Dearborn street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Saloon and Restaurant, in the most central location in the city; finely fitted up and doing an excellent first class business. This is a rare chance. The best of reasons given for selling. Address Post Office Box 69, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE—The Lease and Fixtures of one of the best saloons on the North Side, now doing a good business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address Box 4409 Chicago Post Office. Direct "S. C."

FOR SALE—Near Calumet, Ind., one Steam Sawmill, all in good running order, with two boilers 30 inch by 18 feet long; engine 14 inch bore by 30 inch stroke, with one upright. Heading, lath and shingle saws all in good running order. Will also sell 240 acres of Timbered land at the same place. For further particulars address H. C. CHICKERING, Calumet, Ind., or J. RICHMAN, Mich Mills, State street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A fine stock of Groceries, Crockery, &c. Any one wishing to engage in the retail trade will do well to address Box 5366 for particulars.

FOR SALE—A new frame house with store 20x36, with four years lease of ground, now located between Union and Desplaines streets, can be bought cheap. For further particulars inquire at the premises.

FOR SALE—A good second hand Top Buggy. Can be seen at the Novelty Works, Adams street, near State. A BARGAIN.

FOR SALE—The lease and furniture of a first class boarding house, doing a good business, with from forty to fifty boarders in a central location. A four-story brick house with thirty five rooms. Rent $1,600 per year—situated 285 South Clark street. Reasons for selling sickness of the proprietor. Address Post Office Box 1790.

FOR SALE—Engine and Boilers. 40 horse power, nearly as good as new of our own manufacture. Apply at once to Eagle Works Manufacturing Company. P. W. GATES, Pres't.

FOR SALE—At a great bargain, one half of the best built water mill in Indiana, three miles from Lafayette, on a never failing stream. Five run best French bur stone—cost $14,000—125 acres of land, 80 acres under cultivation, balance in good timber. Land worth the price asked for the whole. Price $9,000. Terms easy. Inquire of S. TOOMAS, Bloomington, Illinois.

FOR SALE—50,000 pounds City Sugar Cured Hams canvassed or loose, at 221 East Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A first class Confectionary, with a fine Ice Cream Saloon attached, well located and doing a good business. A rare chance for any person with a limited capital. For particulars address Post Office Box 101, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Ship Elevator Machinery, taking out of Walker, Bronson & Co's Elevator. Three full sets of elevators, 14 inch belts, and 14 inch cups, with shafting, pulleys and scales, &c. &c., all in good order. JOHN T. NOYES—Grain Furnishing House, 38 Market street.

FOR SALE—Cheap, two second hand boilers, in good repair, 24 feet long, 40 in diameter, two 15 inch flues in each fire front and grates complete. Price [illegible] each. Apply to HORACE REED, 37 North Canal street Chicago.

FOR SALE—A span of genteel family Horses, perfectly broke and gentle in harness and saddle, six and seven years old, and very well matched. Must be sold within ten days, as the owner is obliged to go East. Inquire at 75 West Lake street.

FOR SALE—I have one of the best Stereoscopic Shows in the country. Just the thing to travel to political meetings and fairs. Packs all in a trunk nicely for carrying on cars or boat. Is all in running order—have been running it this summer. If any one wants a show they will buy it. For particulars address SEA BROWN, Post Office Box 524, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Cheap, the schooner-rigged boat S. A. Hobson, 30 feet long, 8 feet 8 inches beam, and 30 deep. Can be seen opposite 131 Kinzie street West Side. Apply to CHAS. COPPERS, 2 Kinzie street or address P. O. Box 2531, Chicago.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—First class residences. On Wabash avenue, near Hubbard Court, brick house, lot 40x173 ft, $21,000; on Wabash avenue, near Post Court, frame house, lot 40x173, $18,500; on Dearborn street, North Division, near Ontario, brick house, lot 25x100 ft, $14,500; on Wabash avenue, lot 24x173; first class marble front houses, $39,000; on Michigan avenue, [illegible] first class brick house, [illegible]; on Indiana avenue, near Eldridge Court, frame house, [illegible]. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate office No 7, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A House and Lot on Park avenue, near Union Park. The house is a new two story frame, containing seven rooms [illegible] in a superior manner with all the modern improvements; lot 50 by 182 to an alley. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. W. POLLAY at Webster & Gage's, 61 Lake street.

FOR SALE—40 feet by 165 feet on State street with good house, $6,000. Two Brick Dwellings on Illinois street near Rush street. First class Residence on Wabash avenue. Fine Residence on Michigan avenue. A block of eight Brick Buildings North Side. [illegible] Apply to J. P. CLINGER, Real Estate Broker, 15 Clark street Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—Choice Residence Property. An excellent house and lot 80x150, West Side; an excellent lot, 80x150, North Side, corner of Chicago avenue and Dearborn street. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Broker, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Great bargain. 150 feet on Park avenue for $15 per foot, if taken immediately. Apply to ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 48 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Lot on north side of Rio Grande or Twenty-fifth street, between Indiana and Prairie avenues, 70 feet front, for $1,350. Two lots on Willard Place, between Randolph and Washington sts., each 25 by 125 feet. Two new frame houses and lots on Park avenue, near Union Park. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Residence and Business Property for sale by THOS. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office.
South and North Clark street business property, renting well.
Washington street property near the Court House. Michigan avenue brick house, with barn and all modern improvements for $9,000. Also vacant lots. Marble front first class dwelling in North Division. An elegant residence in a good neighborhood. Dwelling east of Rush street for $8,500. New and excellent house on West Division for $4,500. West Washington street 50 feet facing south near the Park. Park avenue, one lot 50 feet for $30 per foot, near Lincoln. Very choice residence lots on all the avenues and in each Division. Farms and suburban homes on long credit and cheap. A large fund on hand for investment.

FOR SALE—Choice Property. Two first-class Marble Front Stores on Lake st. Two first-class Dwellings on Wabash avenue. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Or Rent, a neat Cottage on the North Side. Price $2,000. [illegible] Also, two-story cottage at Evanston, cheap. Loan Agency and Real Estate Office of BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner of Lake and Lasalle streets.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—A gentleman's farm, 194 acres, all fixed up, house 28x38, granary 25x30, barn 32x42, large orchard, good society, churches, schools, &c., 110 rods from depot and village, 30 miles west of Chicago. Price $49 per acre. E. H. CUMMINGS, 163 Clark street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A choice farm of 295 acres, 1¼ miles from Palatine, Lake County, Illinois. Price $35 per acre. Gentlemen will please bear this in mind as it is a bargain; but it must be sold. E. H. CUMMINGS, 163 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Farm of 160 acres in Livingston County, town of Round Grove, section 26, known as the Dawson farm. Price $15 per acre. This farm is well improved, good house, fruit, &c. &c. E. H. CUMMINGS, 163 Clark street.

FOR SALE—A Steam Flour Mill, large substantial building, four run stone, grinds 200 to 250 barrels per day, machinery nearly new, excellent facilities for the sale and shipment of flour, feed, &c. Price, $10,000—one-half can remain on mortgage. CROWELL & CO., Racine, Wis.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Cheap. House No. 11 Price Place, West Division, containing seven rooms. Possession given at once. Rent will be paid in advance. W. H. SAMPSON, room 3 Metropolitan Hall.

TO RENT—A neat well-built and convenient story and a half Cottage House, pleasantly located, with good barn and large lot. Apply to GEO. BICKERDIKE, on west Indiana street, between Elizabeth and Noble streets (in brick house).

TO RENT—The Cottage House 203 North Lasalle street, containing seven rooms, with pantry, closets, &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 200 South Water st.

TO RENT—Chambers in Cobb's New Block, corner of Lake street and Michigan avenue. Will be ready for occupation about August 1st. Apply to E. & H. B. WHITTEMORE, 17 Lake street.

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence. Four of Uncle Sam's fascinating Soldiers wish to correspond with as many Union-loving ladies at the North as will write to them. Object—Pastime, improvement or to cure blues, or the consequence after this cruel war is over. All letters promptly answered. Photos exchanged if desired. [illegible] Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—Correspondents. Ladies of the North, two gay and festive young gents from the Hoosier State, [illegible] who have fought, bled and died for their country, and are willing to die again, are desirous of [illegible] Object—Fun, mutual improvement [illegible] Address W. C. or F. W., Co. D., [illegible] via Nashville, Tenn.

Estrayed.

STRAYED—$10 Reward. Strayed from the premises, 307 Wabash avenue, a bright red cow, [illegible] Whoever will return her at above number will receive above reward.

STRAYED—A Bay Mare, 14 hands high, a star on her forehead, about 12 years old, a little hollow back, white on one of the hind feet—strayed from my stable on the 15th of July. Any person giving any information will be liberally rewarded. J. E. GOWAN, [illegible] Box 1384.

Wanted.

WANTED.—Clerks, Bookkeepers, Salesmen, Porters, Bartenders, Dry Goods and Grocery Clerks [illegible] situations, should apply to the ADVERTISING AGENCY, 84 Dearborn street, Room 3. Several situations now open. We refer to first-class business. FIELD & CO.

WANTED—2 salesmen, a shipping clerk, 1 man for insurance office, also a smart young man who is well acquainted in the city. Apply at the Advertising and General Business Agency 84 Dearborn street, Room No. 3. Situations procured. FIELD & CO.

WANTED—By a gentleman who has had six years experience in the Canadian lumber trade, a situation in a wholesale or retail lumber yard, to procure or inspect lumber, or to keep accounts. The best of references given from last employers. Remuneration expected moderate. Address "C. D. B." Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation by a practical man who has had several years experience in saw mill log and lumber business. [illegible] Can bring good recommendations. Address "C. LANE," Tribune office.

WANTED—Either a furnished or unfurnished room without board, by a lady. A prompt paying tenant. Address "L." Tribune office.

WANTED—Immediately, by a private family, 63 Jackson street, South Side, a first-class cook, washer and ironer. None other need apply.

WANTED.—How high the finish, pure the tone, and every face is satisfied of those pictures made at RHOADS & CO'S New Photograph Gallery, 118 Clark street. Cartes de Visite, $2.50 per dozen; a large size Photograph, $1.00.

WANTED—Board with suit of furnished rooms, for a gentleman and lady. Best of references given. Address "M." Box 1887.

WANTED—To Rent a comfortable and pleasantly located dwelling, with modern improvements, and to contain not less than 8 rooms. Any one having such a house to rent would find a careful and permanent renter by addressing drawer 6301 Chicago P. O.

WANTED—Immediately. Board wanted for three young men in a private family on the South side, not to exceed $5 per week. Address "J. B. J.," Post Printing Office.

WANTED—Teachers and Educational Correspondents in each State and Territory to fill vacancies in schools and seminaries, [illegible] "American Educational Bureau," 712 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—To Rent A medium sized, well furnished house, with all the modern improvements. Would purchase the furniture, [illegible] Location North or West Side. Address P. O. Box 3,821, stating exact location.

WANTED—A School. An experienced Teacher—a graduate of College—wishes a situation. Would prefer to take charge of an academy, but is willing to accept any good offer. Address "Teacher," Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

WANTED—A youngerly man in easy circumstances wishes to correspond with a young lady of twenty to twenty-five years of age, brown or auburn hair, blue or hazel eyes, ruby countenance, height five feet two to five [illegible] and a moderate income; [illegible] music, can address "J. W." [illegible] Racine, Wis. A young war widow [illegible] photographs desired with first communication [illegible] matrimony.

WANTED—Information of Catherine Kelliher, a Dressmaker by trade, who when last heard from was living in Chicago. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received by T. Harrington at the Schall House, near Franklin, or by letter addressed to him through the Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—To Rent on August 10th, 1864, a Cottage of five or six rooms, in a respectable locality on the South or West Side, within twenty minutes walk from Clark street bridge, convenient to street cars. Address "Z. Y. X." Tribune office.

WANTED—A situation as Clerk, Salesman, or Assistant Book-keeper, by a young man of good character and experience in business in a wholesale or retail grocery, fancy goods or notion house; understands the German language and is willing to promote the best interest of his employers. Address C. Z., [illegible] Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—The address of some family or families about going to the country, by two ladies who desire to go in company with them. Address Box 5,084, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—To Rent for a term of years, a Flouring Mill with good water power and a capacity of about two hundred bbls a day. Address, stating location, terms, &c., P. O. Drawer 6,317, Chicago.

WANTED—Girls. One Pastry Cook, one Wash Girl, one Ironer and one Scrub girl, at the National Hotel, Washington street, corner Wells.

WANTED—Good Canvassers to sell my new engraving entitled "[illegible] on Furlough." Engraved by John Sartain, [illegible] My old agents write me: "I never have seen any thing that began to sell like it." For particulars [illegible] for terms, &c. to SAMUEL FIKE, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Four first class Machinists, to whom the highest wages will be paid by C. REISSIG & CO., West Jackson street near the river.

WANTED—A situation as Wet Nurse by a young, healthy woman [illegible] to take the child to her own home. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED.—We want an experienced Book-keeper. One acquainted with the commission preferred. PARKER, CULTON & [illegible]

WANTED—A water power for a tub and grist mill. [illegible] Tribune office, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—A thorough book-keeper and accountant desires a situation. Refers to present employers. Address "A. B.," Tribune Office Box 3875.

WANTED—By a small family, a first-class cook, washer and ironer. [illegible] without good city references need apply. [illegible] Wabash avenue.

WANTED—Immediately, a Wet Nurse. Apply to Drs. COOKE & [illegible] offices Nos. 4 and 5 M. E. Church Block, [illegible] P. M.

WANTED—A situation as book-keeper in a commission house, by a man of several years experience, [illegible] acquainted with the business in this city. Good references given. Address for four days Post Office Box 2116, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—A salesman in a first class wholesale clothing house. [illegible] with reference Post Office Box 4317.

WANTED—Board, by a gentleman and wife in a pleasant location in the [illegible] part of the city. Best of reference given. [illegible] "F. A. Y.," Tribune office.

WANTED—Bridge Carpenters at our yard on the North Branch. FOX & HOWARD, 243 South Water street.

WANTED—To hire or run on shares a saw mill or stave factory, or any place where the services of a good mechanic [illegible] A situation for a first-class mechanic or engineer. Reference furnished. Address [illegible] Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Copying by a reliable party. Writes a plain and rapid hand. No. 1 references. Work to be done at home. Chancery and marriage copied at eighteen cents per folio, legal cap. A years work required. Address for one week Post Office Box 5777.

WANTED—By a young man 20 years of age, a good seaman [illegible] Address "J. W." Tribune office.

WANTED—A partner with $500 capital in a light and profitable business. Apply immediately at 96 Randolph street, [illegible] Dearborn, fourth floor, Room No. 8.

WANTED—By a middle aged gentleman, a furnished bedroom, [illegible] or without board, in a respectable neighborhood. Address "J. G. H." Post Office Box 1818, Chicago.

WANTED—House Carpenters. Good wages will be paid. Inquire at [illegible] Wells street.

WANTED—One girl to cook, wash and iron, and one to do chamberwork and assist in care of children. Good wages [illegible] second house on Calumet avenue, [illegible] street.

WANTED—By a gentleman, Furnished Room, with or without board and supper. Not particular about location [illegible] reached by horse cars. Address Box [illegible]

WANTED—To rent with the privilege of buying, a small Cottage of three or four rooms, with from ten to fifteen acres of land, in the neighborhood of a country town or village, [illegible] Chicago. Address, with terms, location, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—An experienced clerk in a forwarding house. [illegible] steady employment to a competent person. [illegible] for three days, Post Office Drawer [illegible] no reference.

WANTED—A situation as check or shipping clerk in a forwarding house or railroad depot, by a man of several years experience. Apply by letter to "A B," Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—Carpenters and [illegible] who understand handling [illegible] work on the Chicago Lake Tunnel. [illegible] GOWEN, Contractors.

WANTED—We want [illegible] married persons in the United States [illegible] for one of our SEALED CIRCULARS, [illegible] BACHELOR, Kankakee City, Ill.

WANTED—For the Government. In the Quartermaster's Department [illegible] Louis, 1,000 Laborers. [illegible] Also, 1,000 Teamsters [illegible] Government Agent.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Pleasant front rooms with board for gentlemen and their wives can be obtained at 79 South Clark street. [illegible] boarders can also be accommodated.

BOARDING.—Furnished rooms to rent with board at 29 Michigan avenue.

BOARDING.—A suit of very pleasant unfurnished front rooms to let with board; also a suit of rooms with board, at 52 South Carpenter street, West Side.

BOARDING.—Two single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife can be accommodated with board at 118 Wolcott street.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms [illegible] at 129 West Madison st.

BOARDING.—Pleasant [illegible] GAYLORD & STEELE, [illegible]

BOARDING.—A large [illegible] and several pleasant rooms [illegible] with or without board at 62 [illegible] street.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1864.

THE NEWS.

FROM NEW YORK.